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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GRAND TRIAL
OF
SEWING-MACHINES!

THE WILLCOX & GIBBS
TRIUMPHANT!

IT IS DECLARED THE BEST MACHINE
AND
AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!!

From the Troy Daily Times.

THE TRIAL.

At the great Union Fair, held at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1865, two premiums were offered on sewing-machines; one for "the best sewing-machine," and the other for "the second best," competition being open "to the State." On the first day of the Fair, the agent of the Florence Sewing-machine published in the Troy *Daily Times* a "challenge" to the agents of other sewing-machines, to meet him in competition at the Fair. The challenge was accepted by the agents of the Willcox & Gibbs; but those of all the other double-thread machines declining, it was left for the Florence alone to represent in the trial the entire double-thread *class*.

Thus, by this single-handed trial between these two representative machines, was virtually decided the relative merits of the two classes—the new, single thread, "Willcox and Gibbs stitch" class, on one side, and the old, double thread "lock" or "shuttle-stitch" class, on the other. The parties being allowed to select the judges, chose three, all of whom were practical machinists, and a majority sewing machine experts, who were approved and appointed by the officers of the Fair, and the following programme for conducting the trial was mutually agreed upon between the contestants, and adopted by the judges, viz.: That each party prepare and submit to the judges a list of the several points of merit on account of which superiority was claimed; each of which points was to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done upon each of the machines, and then decided. It was also agreed that each party be at liberty to point out defects in the other's machine, and to call for tests to prove the same. Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the conclusion of the examination, should be found to have the greatest number of points decided in its favor, should be declared the "BEST SEWING-MACHINE," and be awarded the "FIRST PREMIUM." The result of the trial was, that the WILLCOX AND GIBBS won the victory, and the prize, by the extraordinary superiority of *thirty-five* points, decided in its favor, against *two* points in favor of the Florence, as will be seen by the judges report, given below. Full notes of the trial were taken by a reporter who was present, the following extract from which, kindly furnished for the occasion, is deemed pertinent for insertion in this connection, as a necessary link in the history of the examination.

EXTRACT FROM NOTES OF THE TRIAL.

While preparing for the trial, the agents of the Florence Machine, suggested that the agent of the Willcox & Gibbs had, in the experience of Mr. Battey, the Company's general agent from New-York, an advantage, and requested that Mr. Tucker, (chairman of the Judges,) who had formerly been Assistant Superintendent of the Florence manufactory for sometime, be allowed to assist in the examination. To this the other parties consented, and Mr. Tucker accordingly assisted them, both in the preparation of their list of points and in conducting their side of the trial throughout, taking the part of chief manager, operator and advocate; as did Mr. Battey on the side of the Willcox & Gibbs. Though myself no sewing-machine man, it was not difficult to perceive that each was a workman understanding his business; and so far as a "lawyer" could judge, the two sides were very evenly matched in "professional ability." It is certain that the trial, which lasted six or seven hours, was conducted on both sides with a degree of energy, method and skill, that would have been creditable at the bar of a higher court, and with a thoroughness of practical detail which must have developed about all the qualities, good or bad, possessed by either of the machines.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES.

To the Officers of the Union Fair: We, the undersigned, appointed a special committee to inspect the merits of the several sewing-machines entered for premiums, would respectfully report: That two machines were entered—the Willcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machines. In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the agents representing the two machines to render to your committee in writing the peculiar points on which they based their claim of superiority, and in testing the machines each point was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial adjudged to the best of our ability. Each agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below. For the Willcox & Gibbs machine, *thirty-five* distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which were sustained. Whereas for the Florence Machine, but *ten* were presented, two of which were sustained. After a thorough and impartial trial, your committee have decided to award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of points presented. To the Florence Machine, for having the advantages of a "reversible feed" and using the least thread, we award the *Second Premium.* Sept. 22, 1865.

SYDNEY D. TUCKER,
L. C. CHAMPNEY, } Judges.
JOSEPH WHEELOCK,

POINTS CLAIMED AS ADVANTAGES BY THE FLORENCE MACHINE.

1. A reversible feed. *This claim was sustained.*
2. It makes four different stitches. *Decided that neither stitch is as good as the Willcox & Gibbs.*
3. It works from thin to thick fabrics, or over an uneven surface, without missing stitches and without change of tension, needle or stitch. *Not sustained.*
4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle machines. *Not sustained.*
5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than any other machine, being used for shirt and collar-making both in Albany and Troy; also for tailors' work. It will hem (narrow and wide), tuck, fell, bind, stitch, quilt, gather and sew on, (or "puff") and will do anything that can be done on any other machine, except embroidery; it can also do ornamental stitching. *Not sustained.*
6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alike on both sides. *Not sustained.*
7. The stitches will not rip if one is broken or worn off; yet it can be taken out in case a mistake is made in placing the fabric. *Not sustained.*
8. It uses less thread than other machines. *Sustained.*
9. The manner in which the threads are drawn when making the stitch; no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. *Not sustained.*
10. The Florence is as easily managed as any machine in the world. *Not sustained.*

CLAIMS OF THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS MACHINE.

1. It is the simplest. *Sustained.*
2. It is the least liable to get out of order. *Sustained.*
3. It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate—which is not the case with the Florence. *Sustained.*
4. It is the cheapest. *Sustained.*
5. It runs the stillest. *Sustained.*
6. It runs the easiest. *Sustained.*
7. It runs the fastest. *Sustained.*
8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward. The Florence has no such device. *Sustained.*
9. It requires less mechanical skill to operate it. *Sustained.*
10. It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. *Sustained.*
11. It is the most certain and reliable in operation. *Sustained.*
12. Its needle is the *shortest.* *Sustained.*
13. The needle is also *straight* and less liable to be broken than one *curved* like the Florence. *Sustained.*
14. It is *beveled,* and therefore *stronger* than one with a small shank, like the Florence. *Sustained.*
15. The needle is secured in its place by a patented device, which renders it *self-adjusting,* so that neither skill nor experience is necessary in setting it. It is not so with the Florence. *Sustained.*
16. It uses but *one thread,* and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence. *Sustained.*
17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. *Sustained.*
18. *It makes the Willcox & Gibbs, or twisted loop stitch*—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other, which for general purposes is superior to either made by the Florence. *Sustained.*
19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taken out when it is desirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*
20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock-stitch. *Sustained.*
21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful. *Sustained.*
22. The seam is always *self-fastened,* thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed" or any other complicated device for that purpose. *Sustained.*
23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. *Sustained.*
24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfection. *Sustained.*
25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another. *Sustained.*
26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. *Sustained.*
27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence cannot do. *Sustained.*
28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the Florence has not. *Sustained.*
29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages over machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle arm, as in the Florence—one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alternations of temperature. *Sustained.*
30. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. *Sustained.*
31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen or other hard goods. *Sustained.*
32. It has the best hemmers. *Sustained.*
33. It has the best feller. *Sustained.*
34. It has the best braider. *Sustained.*
35. It has the best belt. *Sustained.*

ALL *the foregoing claims in favor of the Willcox & Gibbs machine were fully sustained.*

REMARKS.

This remarkable trial cannot fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. It has raised the vail, and exposed to public view the true character of the "opposition," who will now no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox and Gibbs. By this trial—more thorough than any of the kind ever previously attempted—a trial before an able and impartial jury, the justice of whose verdict none can dispute—it has been proved, decided and published to the world that the Willcox & Gibbs machine is just what it has been claimed to be—*an improvement on double-thread machines;* for the

Continued on Eighth Page.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The Political Situation in Florida.

What the People Have Done Toward Returning to the Union.

LOYALTY UNIVERSAL AND UNCONDITIONAL.

THE STATE UNDER CIVIL RULE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 7, 1865.

THE CONDITION OF FLORIDA.

There can be no doubt but that the people of this State, in convention assembled, have in all essential particulars honorably and gracefully met the requisitions of the President of the United States, beside coming fully and squarely up to the expectations of the masses of our republican government. The State annulled its ordinance of secession without a dissenting voice, and repudiated every farthing of the debt contracted on behalf of the rebellion. Without the least discussion, and with no tributes to its dead carcass, the convention declared that slavery did not exist, and should not again exist in the State of Florida, and adopted a constitution radically republican in its tenor, guaranteeing to all classes alike the rights of life, liberty and property. Really, Florida towers above all its sister seceded States, and nothing now remains but for its Legislature to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, which it will do immediately after its organization. Unlike the narrow and bigoted men of the Georgia Convention, the delegates in the Florida Convention did their duty manfully and well, and have placed their fabled State in an enviable position among its erring sisters, which gives cause for special congratulation for its immediate and future unbounded prosperity. Fond hopes ruled the hearts and heads of Florida's intelligent sons, and they acted wisely and magnanimously for the sake of the great interests which they were called upon to faithfully represent.

The Constitution of the State, as amended, is most excellent indeed, and in my opinion presents no objections whatever. The best men in the State were selected for the performance, of which they are the recipients of the State's and nation's gratitude. They manifested no evasion or double-dealing, and in the place of gloom and despondency we hail a creation of confidence and hope. Too much praise, in this connection, cannot be awarded the Provisional Governor, William Marvin, whose course for the past few months has been eminently satisfactory to the people of this State, and, I doubt not, acceptable to the General Government. The course of the State, on the whole, will elicit the admiration of the President and the great mass of his friends and supporters, who will view her conduct as praiseworthy and commendable, while her sister States, who have been less hearty in their reciprocations for the President's magnanimity, will embrace her with none the less ardor on account of their own excess of grief and mortification.

In conclusion, let me say that Florida, socially and politically, has been put upon a basis that will insure the completest freedom to all. The convention has shown a front in the restoration of its legitimate existence as a State within the States which indicates a disposition to dignify labor, educate the masses, and make color no test of complete citizenship, with the exception of the guard which it is deemed judicious, at least for the present, to throw around the exercise of the right of suffrage. In other words, Florida has stepped forward nobly and bravely, and accepted the issues of the war, with all their sweeping characteristics.

The State is now under civil law again, as will be seen by the following, *fac similies* of which has been issued in all the cities of Florida:

HEADQUARTERS, POST OF JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
DISTRICT OF EAST FLORIDA,
JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR.—By authority of His Excellency Gov. Marvin, Provisional Governor of the State of Florida, and under instructions from Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding the Department of Florida, civil law has been restored in the State of Florida, and all civil officers in the State who were discharging the duties of their respective offices previous to, or during the month of May, 1865, have been called upon to resume the functions of their offices, with the following exceptions, which are to be under the control of the military authorities, viz.: Rape, murder, manslaughter, arson, burning of cotton, gin or other outhouses, assault and battery with intent to kill or commit rape, unlawful and riotous assemblages requiring a military force to suppress them, robbery, burglary, and offences committed by the military forces.

Under the foregoing authority, as cited, I do hereby declare and make known, that the city of Jacksonville, Fla., is placed under the control, and under the operation of civil law, and the civil officers of the city who were discharging the duties of their respective offices previous to, or during the month of May, 1865, are invited to resume their duties, and to pass and execute such laws and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the good government of the city, having at all times a due regard to the exceptions enumerated. As commander of the post of Jacksonville, and of the District of East Florida, a cordial support will be given to the civil law by the military authorities, and all citizens are earnestly invited to render their hearty coöperation, and thus give to the city its former enterprise, prosperity and security.

JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Col. 7th Inf., U. S. A.,
Comdg. Post of Jacksonville, Fla.,
and District East Florida.

It will be seen by the above that Gov. Marvin very judiciously leaves the authors of all great crimes to the mercy of the military.

THE FEELING AND DEPORTMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Florida has passed through the fiery ordeal, like many of her sister Southern States. She has experienced a dark night and tempestuous weather; but the day has dawned, the storm has ceased, and she comes forth in garlands of loyalty and good temper, her people having been guided by the promptings of true manhood, and a high sense of duty to themselves, to their State, and to the government under which they live.

I find more real *bona fide* loyalty and earnestness in this State than in any which I have yet visited. The calm, dignified and intelligent manner in which the stern logic of events has been accepted and acted upon by the convention, has been infused into the thinking and intelligent portion of the people, and is perfectly electrifying in its effects. On the general results of the issue I find but few murmurers; not that the people are stupefied into apathy or stoical indifference, but because they are determined to adapt themselves to circumstances—to be up and doing, "with a heart for any fate"—resolutely to set to work and carve out a high and bright destiny for themselves and their country, "with heart within and God o'er head," thus exemplifying themselves, as they claim to be, a noble people—noble in all the best and grandest attributes of nobility.

Loyalty means adherence and obedience to a government, with no hostile intention or purpose against the same. There are not ten men in Florida who entertain the least symptoms of hostility against the government. But, as a general thing, the people are more than loyal. Some are patriotic in many particulars, and are doing their utmost to bring about complete harmony and chill bad temper, and to give all the privileges to the freedmen with which they have been provided by the constitution.

It is natural, as I have remarked before, in one or two of my letters, that a people should feel sore when just emerged from a gigantic struggle, in which they have lost millions of property, and have had destroyed *their* ideas of State rights. But even while regrets over the failure of the South in its attempt to form a separate government may be felt, and sometimes expressed, still there is no hostile design or purpose indulged, or even dreamed of. My confidence in the people is unabated. Of course, there is very little love or enthusiasm manifested at present—very little love for the imperial republic, and very little enthusiasm over the overthrow of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and the defeat of its gallant armies. But we shall yet win back that feeling. It requires time and generous dealing. Already, as I have before stated, the people are loyal and can be trusted. We must trust this people already, [illegible] a second Poland. What is Poland's history? Conquered seventy years ago, she has never been trusted, and what are the consequences? Why, every time a relaxation of military rule is made manifest, its people revolt, and will ever revolt, when an occasion offers, until their right of self-government is surrendered. And so it would be here. Metamorphose these States into territories, and govern the people with a military power, and relax that rule in the least, and the South would have to be conquered again.

There are two very good reasons—in fact, three—why Florida appears so well. One reason is, all of the officers appointed by the President are Union men, and never held office under, or countenanced in the least, the authority of the so-called Confederate States. Besides this, all of the appointments made by Gov. Marvin were judicious and praiseworthy. With the exception of Judges of Probate Courts, &c., most of his appointments were new men, and men of strong loyal antecedents and State prominence. Another reason for Florida's good conduct is the administration of affairs, as carried out by Gov. Marvin; and the the third reason is the patriotic course of the newspapers all over the State.

In the first place, William Marvin, a prominent Judge of the Court of the Southern District of Florida, was appointed Provisional Governor. He ardently opposed secession in all its nefarious and attractive shapes, and was to be stretched up in consequence. Samuel T. Day was appointed by the President as receiver of public moneys; M. A. Williams was appointed register of public lands for the United States, for Florida. All the Collectors of Customs were men of character and influence. Paran Moody is the Collector of Customs at St. Johns, and Lemuel Wilson is the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the State of Florida. Every one of these gentlemen not only opposed secession with great vehemence, and at the risk of personal injury, but they remained true to the last, and consistently defended the policy of our government in its attempts to crush treason and conquer peace.

In the second place, we cannot too fully appreciate the course of Gov. Marvin in his administration of State affairs. In his first proclamation to the people he informed them that, although, in the opinion of the President and the great majority of the people at the North, the State had not been out of the Union, yet it had placed itself in a rebellious attitude, had been conquered by the armies of the United States, and was liable to all the penalties of treason, such as military law, confiscation, &c., &c. He explained to the people the policy of the President, and what was expected of them, and advised them to look well into, and understand fully the situation. At the same time he gave the military full power, did away with all manner of civil law, and held a stiff rein in the State premises generally. Presently he called an election of delegates, and appointed the day for a convention. Before the convention assembled he made a tour of the State, and spoke in several of the most important places in Middle and Eastern Florida. He took the "bull by the horns," to the great consternation of narrow-minded politicians, and to the disgust of the "croakers" and the ignorant masses generally, and informed his hearers in every speech that he made that, as the slaves were free, they must be invested with all the rights of freemen, with the exception of the right of suffrage; that hereafter slavery in no form could exist in Florida, and that not only the emancipated slave, but all persons of color should be allowed the right to give testimony in courts, and should also be protected in all their rights and claims of person and property.

The consequence was that the convention met and incorporated all this in the new constitution of the State of Florida, thus preventing all future legislatures from meddling with the matter in the least. Up to the present time no seceded State has made such provisions for its colored inhabitants even in its legislatures, although all the conventions made it the duty of their Legislatures to make such provisions for the *freedmen* (not all persons of color) "*as shall guard the State against the evils of his* (*the slave's*) *too sudden emancipation.*" The question might, with propriety, be asked, "To guard against evils, will not the legislatures pass laws which, in effect, may reënslave the negro?" This thing is settled forever in Florida, for the following appears in the Constitution of the State:

ARTICLE XVI.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

"Whereas slavery has been destroyed in this State; therefore, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall in future exist in this State, except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been convicted by the courts of the State, *and all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free, and shall enjoy the rights of person and property without distinction of color.*

In all criminal proceedings founded upon injury to a colored person, and all cases affecting the rights and remedies of colored persons, *no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color:* in all other cases the testimony of colored persons shall be excluded, unless made competent by future legislation."

This last clause found a little opposition, but it speedily gave way before the able argument in its favor.

Yesterday I had a long conversation with Gov. Marvin, to whom I had a letter of introduction from the President, and he informed me that all of the proceedings of the convention were characterized with harmony throughout, and that no pressure from Washington, in the shape of dispatches from President Johnson or Secretary Seward, was used to influence the action of delegates in the least. He informed me that there was some opposition of strength, at first, to his doctrine of admitting negro testimony in the courts, and that some of the members came pledged not to call upon him, and also came pledged to vote against the doctrine. The most prominent of these bilious gentlemen was Mr. Niblack, of the Jacksonville and Lake City Railroad, but, after finding himself in an inglorious minority, he thought better of the matter and "took in his horns," and so did many others, thus vanquishing the opposition almost entirely.

Gov. Marvin tells me that Florida has done certainly as much as was expected of her, and will come fully up to all the requirements of the government. Consequently, he says, considering that the State is abundantly prepared to perform all her functions as a State, he will inaugurate the newly-elected Governor on the 15th inst., and will retire from the Provisional Governorship immediately afterward.

In authorizing the resumption of civil law, which was not done until the adjournment of the convention, it will be seen that Gov. Marvin very discreetly gives all great offenders into the hands of the military authorities. The following is his proclamation:

In pursuance of an authority conferred upon me by an ordinance passed by the convention at its late session, and in compliance with a request therein contained, and in accordance with an arrangement made with the commander of the military forces of the United States in this State, I do hereby authorize the civil officers of their respective offices prior to or during the month of May, A. D. 1865, to resume the function of their respective offices, reserving, however, for the present, and until further notice, to the military authorities of the United States in this State, exclusive jurisdiction and authority over offences committed by their own troops, and in the trial of all cases of rape, murder, manslaughter, arson, burning of cotton, gin-houses or other outhouses, assaults and battery with an intent to kill or to commit rape, robbery, burglary, and unlawful and riotous assemblages requiring a military force to suppress them; and reserving also to the Assistant Commissioner and the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, the authority conferred upon them by an act of Congress and by General Orders issued by the War Department. And I do enjoin upon all judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs and constables to be vigilant in the discharge of their respective duties, and to harmonize and coöperate with the military authorities in the preservation of peace and good order.

Given under my hand, at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1865.

WM. MARVIN, Provisional Governor.

Now for the editors, who, as a general thing, in the South, are almost as disloyal and contemptible, and almost as malignant and mean as the ministers of the gospel. I am happy to do the Florida editors the justice to say that they are far ahead of their brothers in the South, with a few honorable exceptions. All over Florida, with but one exception, the editors have pursued a manly and vigorous course. They are loyally and patriotically at work, and their little rusty-looking columns teem with noble sentiment. There are at present ten newspapers in the State, seven of which have a cut of the American flag at the head of their editorial columns, while no other paper in the South but the Savannah *Republican*, that I have seen, does. If the newspaper editors throughout the South would emulate the example of these Florida gentlemen, the friends of the flag would increase daily.

I called upon all the editors of Jacksonville newspapers a few days ago, and also upon the editor of a little seven-by-nine at Lake City. To-day, I called upon the editors of the Tallahassee papers, and find all of them to be upright, fair-talking men. They seem to understand the situation fully, and they also seem to understand that their course is productive of either good or evil. All of them indorse the acts of the late convention, and are in favor of a Legislative ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, a complete restoration of civil law and a home in the Union, and the protection of the stars and stripes. To tell you the truth, no matter what I say in behalf of the people of this State, there is no possible chance of its being exaggeration. There is a healthy feeling everywhere rife, and with the exception of some of the ignorant "Crackers," everything is getting along quietly and encouragingly. Gen. Foster, commanding the department, speaks very highly of the conduct of the people so far as his knowledge of their behavior goes, and so do Gen. Newton and Col. Sprague, district commanders. I have met several of the general and other officers of the late Confederate army—but their course is the same all over the South—they are the best and most orderly citizens in this section of the country. Take a list of names of every soldier of the late Confederate army, and in the whole lot you could not get a corporal's guard that will ever enlist again against the flag of the United States. In fact, a large number of them say they would like to go on a gulf excursion under that same flag.

FLORIDA IN THE WAR.

Florida dashed out of the Union into rebellion embraces with *éclat*, and has renewed her allegiance with characteristic zeal. According to her voting population, no Southern State furnished so many men for the army, but over one-sixth deserted during the war, which deteriorates from her so-called renown. Florida furnished eighteen thousand soldiers for the Confederate army, and ten general officers. One general officer was killed, and about six thousand soldiers were killed in action and died from disease. Besides the operations in the vicinity of Pensacola during the first year of the war, there were two battles fought in this State—the battle of Olustee, near Lake City, in which one Finnegan cleaned out one Truman Seymour, and the battle of Natural Bridge, in which one Newton was served the same way by one Miller. Finnegan is an Irish rebel, and Miller is a Yankee ditto.

As I have mentioned, one general officer from this State lost his life in action. It was Brig.-Gen. George T. Ward, of Monticello. I understand that he did his best to stay the storm which swept over the country, and which swept his own State from its moorings, but that he early enlisted in behalf of the rebellion. Ward was one of the most prominent lawyers in the State, and it is said was addicted to no small vices. He was shot dead while making a charge at the battle of Williamsburgh.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph Finnegan, who fought and won the battle of Olustee, is a native of Ireland, but has been a resident of Fernandina for some years, and owns a plantation near that place. He has not received a pardon; neither has his house and lands been turned over to him, which have been converted into a Freedmen's Asylum. He is living with a friend at Fernandina. Before the war Finnegan was engaged in the railroad business with Yulee. Brig.-Gen. Wm. Miller, who whipped Gen. Newton last Winter at Natural Bridge, was born in New-England, but had resided at Pensacola, where he run a saw-mill for several years before the war. He is at his old business again on the Blackwater. He had the reputation of being one of the bravest men in the army.

Lieut.-Gen. Kirby Smith, formerly of the old army, is at present at Lynchburgh, Va., the home of his wife, and Major-Gen. Loring, also of the old army, is in the commission business in Louisiana. Both are Floridians, and the former has some little property here.

Brig.-Gen. J. J. Finley, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of the Western District of Florida, and the ablest lawyer in the State, is at present boarding at the hotel in which I am stopping. His home is at Lake City, and he is said to be a true Christian. He was severely wounded twice in the Atlanta campaign.

Brig.-Gen. W. G. M. Davis is practicing law at his home in Tallahasse. He was notorious for his imperiousness, and is said to have been the biggest tyrant in the Confederate army. He never permitted a private soldier to speak to him, and received no calls from officers unless fully attired and equipped with sword, sash, belt, &c. He could not command at ease on a field of action, for fear of being shot.

Brig.-Gen. Perry, a lawyer of ability, is at his home in Pensacola. He was celebrated for his bravery, and was said to have been one of the rashest men in the army. He went out as a Captain, and fought his way up, and was retired some time before the close of the war on account of the number and severity of his wounds.

Maj.-Gen. J. Patton Anderson, a well-to-do planter, is at his home in Monticello. He was born in Tennessee, but has lived in Florida many years. He had the reputation of being a very brave man in battle, and has the marks of several wounds. At one of the battles in front of Atlanta last year, he had his jaw shot off by a grapeshot. I met him the other day, and he talked like all the other soldiers—good sense. He made the same remark to me that Jeff. Thompson made a few weeks since—that those who talk fight now talked fight while the war was in progress—but they did nothing but talk. Anderson claims to have saved the life of Gen. Grant some years ago. He says that the General fell overboard, and he saved him. He says that if that event had not transpired *may be* the Confederacy would have been a success.

MILITARY.

The Department of Florida, which is in Gen. Sheridan's Military Division, and commanded by Major-Gen. T. G. Foster, is divided into two districts—the Eastern District, Col. Sprague, and the Western District, Gen. Newton. At present there are but three regiments in the State—the Seventh Infantry, and the Thirty-fourth and Ninety-ninth Colored. The Third Colored has been mustered out during the past week, and so have the First and Second Loyal Florida Cavalry Regiments. I learn that there are hardly enough troops in the State, as there is really more territory here than in Georgia, where there are at least 10,000 soldiers. The colored soldiers have been acting very badly in this State of late, and it seems to be the opinion of officers and citizens that the sooner the colored soldiers can be mustered out of the service and their places filled by white troops the better it will be for all concerned. There have been several mutinies and emeutes of late in the Third and Thirty-fourth Colored Regiments. In the former a few days ago a mutiny took place and the Colonel of the regiment was shot. The would-be murderers, however, six in all, have been tried by military commission, found guilty and executed. There have been several other disturbances, and as a general thing the colored soldiers are inciting the freedmen to acts of lawlessness and misbehavior, which, if not checked, will go far toward undoing the great good which has been done in this State by the Military Governor and the officers in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The two Florida regiments were mostly composed of deserters from the rebel army and refugees of Florida and the frontiers of neighboring States. One of the regiments had been two years in the service.

The six colored soldiers who I stated were executed were Pennsylvanians. They were hung at Fernandina last Friday. One of them had seventeen bullets put into him before he was dead. He was finally dispatched with a revolver in the hands of one of the officers of the Third Colored Regiment. Their names were Joseph Green, Company I; David Craig, Company K; Jacob Plowder, Company E; Joseph Nathaniel, Company K; James Allen, Company E; and Thos. Howard, Company I. Eight other soldiers were tried at the same time on a similar charge, six of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

As in several other Southern States militia are being raised in Florida. But, as will be seen by the following proclamation, they are only to act in coöperation with our own troops, or as they may be otherwise ordered by our military authorities:

Whereas, the convention of the people of the State did, at its late session, held at Tallahassee, adopt a resolution authorizing and requesting me to organize the militia of this State: And, whereas, Major-Gen. John G. Foster, commanding the Department of Florida, has consented that the same shall be done, and approves thereof; Now to the end, that the well-disposed citizens of the State may be in readiness more effectually to coöperate with the military and civil authorities in the preservation of public order, peace and security, Therefore, by virtue of authority vested in me for that purpose, it is proclaimed and ordered:

1. That the organization of the militia of the State, under an "act to amend the Militia and Patrol Laws of this State," approved Dec. 22, 1859, and the same is hereby declared to be revived and of full force.

2. The Colonel (or other field or senior officer who may be within the range of his command) of each regiment organized under the said act, is hereby ordered and required to perfect the organization of his command by filling by election, or otherwise, as provided by law, all vacancies in office, and report to me, at Tallahassee, the result thereof, and hold their regiments in readiness for further orders.

3. It is desired that volunteer militia companies should be formed under existing militia laws of the State. Those heretofore existing under said laws, or such as may be organized, will be under my immediate command, or the command of the constitutional Governor, to be elected, until further orders, and the Captain or commanders thereof will report to me, or him, as the case may be, at Tallahassee, and hold themselves in readiness to coöperate with the civil authorities of the State, and the military authorities of the United States, in maintaining order and the public peace and security.

Given under my hand at the Capitol, in the City of Tallahassee, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM MARVIN, Provisional Governor.

POLITICAL.

The elections have taken place, and the Legislature will meet a week from next Monday. It is believed that the body will immediately ratify the Constitutional Amendment. If so, as stated above, Gov. Marvin will relinquish his position to the newly-elected Governor, unless otherwise ordered, as he considers that the State has come fully up to all that was expected or desired of it. David S. Walker, who is said to be a very moderate, upright man, but not a very strong one, has been elected Governor. He was an Old Line Whig, and was extremely opposed to secession. Ferdinand McLeod has been elected to represent the State in the United States Congress; but as he cannot take the test oath, he will probably do very little representing this session. Gov. Marvin will probably be one of the United States Senators. If elected, he can take the test oath. He is a pure, honest man, without a stain upon his character as a citizen of the United States. He is a man of enlarged ideas, and possesses none of the cunning of a politician. He has more of that same candor, honesty, and a true sense of justice, which characterizes President Johnson, than any man I have met with in the South.

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

Care of the Freedmen—Florida and Other Southern States Contrasted—"Caucasians."

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 9, 1865.

On account of the closing of the mail, I could not, in my letter of the 7th inst., touch upon the subject of freedmen, &c., in Florida. Notwithstanding the importance of the subject, I need say but very little upon it in connection with this State, from the fact that, like the white people, the blacks, with a few exceptions, are getting along first-rate. On the whole, this State has suffered less from the baneful effects of the late war than any of the other seceded States, and it follows, naturally, that the people, black and white, should be less damaged in their internal order and prosperity.

Florida had about sixty thousand colored men within her possessions before the war, which were further increased to eighty thousand, about twenty thousand slaves having been sold into or urged into the State during the progress of the war from neighboring States liable to fall into Federal hands.

Col. Osborn, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has charge of the freedmen in this State, and, in my opinion, fully understands his business. I had a long talk with him this morning, and he seems to entertain the same impression as to the true status of the negro as do Gens. Tillson and Swayne. Besides, Provisional Governor Marvin and Gens. Foster and Newton, have contributed largely to his success, and the consequence is, everything is in an encouraging condition, and the chances are that the largest crop of cotton ever sent from this State will be raised in Florida the coming season.

All over the State, as far as I have been, and as far as I can observe, there is a better understanding existing between former masters and former slaves than in any other State in the South. The sudden emancipation of four millions of ignorant beings, such as the slaves of the South were, was, as might be expected, productive of a multiplicity of evils, and I doubt not more real physical suffering has been endured by the colored people of the South during the past nine months than they have realized before for fifty years. But this thing is passing away, and will almost totally disappear after Christmas, when the indolent men and women who have been inflated with the idea that they were to be the recipients of a world of comforts and the like, without toil, discover that their disenthrallment does not mean emancipation from labor and a vagrant life.

Nowhere in this State is to be seen that staggering indolence and filth which is so painfully noticeable in portions of Georgia and Alabama. On the contrary, there is a manifest disposition among the freedmen of Florida to work, and to faithfully carry out their part of the terms of their contracts. I even hear it boasted of occasionally, by both whites and blacks, that all the crops will be larger this next season than ever before. I have met hundreds of negroes since my sojourn in this State with primmers in their hands, their black eyes sparkling, and their big lips whacking, which shows that, beside displaying the most praiseworthy astuteness in promoting their individual welfare, they are seeking in every possible manner to improve their moral, social and intellectual condition.

While they are not only being advised but forced to work for their honest living, they are also being instructed how to read and how to sign their names, and they are also being taught how to become good citizens and honest husbands and wives. Those who behave themselves are being treated with extreme consideration and liberality, while those who persist in doing wrong are being punished. Fanaticism, in many portions of the Southern States, has gone by the board, thanks to the late appointments of men of enlarged minds as Commissioners, &c. The idea that the white people of the South were to be ruthlessly turned out of house and home, and that their fair lands and estates were to be divided among indolent black squatters, or, in other words, that the tables were to be turned, and the former master become slave, and the former slave master—this idea, I say, was still-born, and all such teachings were as fallacious as they were abortive, and the only sufferers from the effects of the dissemination of such incendiary doctrines are the poor negroes themselves. Lo! the poor negro would be, and miserable, too, if fanatics ruled the day.

Out of the eighty thousand blacks in this State, less than one thousand have been fed by government for a long time back, and the following order now cuts off all such support:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT EAST FLORIDA,
JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 50.—I. After the 1st day of December next, it is ordered by the government that no rations be issued to freedmen or colored persons.

II. The freedmen or colored persons within this command, are called upon to go to work and earn an honest living by industry and good conduct, and commanders of posts are to forbid idlers and lazy persons being at their posts and in the vicinity, and by timely advice, induce such persons to work, and if they have nothing to do, find something for them among the citizens requiring labor upon the farms in the surrounding country.

The sooner colored persons can understand that they are to work for a living the better it will be for themselves and the country. The Winter is approaching, and the issue of rations by the government being forbidden, they will find themselves and their families greatly benefitted in accepting the employment offered them by their former masters.

III. The standard price of labor is as follows:
Men's pay per month and rations..................$10 to $15
Men's pay for one day's work and rations..........75 cents
Pay for one hour's work..............................50 cents

Pay by the hour, for more than one hour, unless there is a special contract, 12½ cents.

All laborers can obtain their pay upon terms of right and justice, by appealing to these headquarters, when considering themselves wronged.

It is understood that there are many laboring men who are not worth the standard of prices named, and they will be hired, and paid for accordingly. All able bodied women will be paid from $4 to $7 a month.

By order of Col. JOHN T. SPRAGUE.
J. M. J. SANNO,
Lieut. and Adjt. 7th U. S. Inf., A. A. A. General.

The above order, in itself, shows the interesting state of things in regard to the freedmen of Florida. I will remark here that ever since the full occupation of the State ten times more government rations have been issued to white paupers than to black ones.

In speaking of fanatics the reader must bear in mind that there are two classes. One would elevate the negro at the expense of the white man, and in the excess of their ardor infuse all sorts of incendiary ideas into the poor Ethiopian's mind. The terrible effects of such teaching have already tranformed thousands of blameless negroes into brutes, and transported as many more into kingdoms of everlasting trouble, disgrace and infamy. Under the administration of affairs in connection with the freedmen's bureau of Wild and Brien in Georgia, and Conway in Louisiana, these things particularly existed. There are newspapers, too, whose only joy, it seems, is to select from among the world of good, all the little pains which fall in the negroes' way in the Northern section of the country. There are such things as glass-houses, and, from what I have seen during the past few months in the South, there are less wrongs perpetrating in this connection here than in the North, and the negro has greater freedom, associates with the whites to a far greater extent, and is more of a gentleman than the colored man of the North. Every officer in our army and every Northern man here will bear me out in this statement.

But there is still another class of fanatics, with all the zeal and nerve of the philanthropy of those whom I have mentioned above. They are scattered throughout this and other Southern States, and throughout the whole North. They really begrudge the negro his freedom, and seek to annihilate him purely on account of his emancipation from bondage. This class pompously claim to be Caucasians—God help that race—and are opposed to Freedmen's Bureaus, and are ever ready (these high-toned Caucasians) to disparage every effort made by the struggling blacks, prate about his being totally unfit to take care of himself, and insist that, as the negro is but a few removes from the brute creation, the race is naturally incapacitated for freedom. As regards this class, I will quote an extract from a *Southern* paper, and let you know what Southern men of sense think of these shabby creatures—these "Caucasians":

"Unfortunately, there are too many such irascible, malevolent characters in this country, and the sooner their pernicious tongues are silenced in regard to the freedmen the better it will be for all. We have heard these embittered men talk of the attractions of life in Brazil, of its freedom from 'niggers' and 'nigger worshippers,' the latter term being now applied to the majority of Northern men who come South to engage in business. Fortunately, this blustering class form but a small minority in the South, and there is nothing remarkable in the fact that they are almost universally *men who performed but little real service for the success of the Confederacy, particularly in the field.* We know hundreds of men right here in this State who were original Secessionists, fought for the insane doctrine, received severe wounds in battling for what they were led to believe was a righteous and justifiable cause, who are willing to put their hands to the plow of progress and help sow and reap, if not a full, at least a partial harvest for their native State. These men are brave and considered honest, and considering the prejudicies that the calamities of this terrible war have engendered, they might be called quite consistent in their ideas. This class comprise the intelligent portion of the Southern people."

I wish to show by the above that fanaticism of no character should find its way into the freedmen lodges,—let men of enlarged minds deal with the unfortunate race, and all will end well and creditably for the country.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

The Election—The Secret of the Thing—The Sea Islands—Proposed Dismemberment of the State—An Opinion About Wirz.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Dec. 11, 1865.

I have told you in former letters from this State that, as far as I had observed, the people seemed to be doing better than in some other seceded States. At the same time, at the last election the straight-out Union candidates for Congress were all defeated, and a man was elected who cannot take the test oath. This was against the wishes of many of the members of the late convention, and also against the advice of several of the newspapers. The *Floridian*, of this city, as I have once before stated, is edited by a gentleman who has always lived in Florida, and who was, heart and soul, enlisted in the cause of the South. But immediately after the surrender, he came out boldly for reconstruction and restoration, and has pursued a bold and manly course ever since. He wrote thus just before the convention:

"A question will now arise, which, in its solution, will expedite or retard the consummation of the ardent wish of the ardent supporters of the Confederate Government—for a *civil* government. They are, and have been, from the downfall of the rebellion, uneasy under military rule. From being rulers, they suddenly find themselves to be the *ruled.* This, of course, is grating to the last extent; and, as a matter of course also, they have been as uneasy under it as men ever have been or ever will be, suddenly reduced from the possession and exercise of power to the condition of the conquered. If the feeling of this class can be judged by past and present indications, we may readily foresee that they will seek to obtain all the offices in the country. If they *do* succeed in obtaining them, the fact will be significant, and though they may have a convention; and though they may form a constitution, and make every possible *profession*, they may not be greatly advanced thereby, in the attainment of their cherished feeling and wish. We said the fact will be significant. It *will* be significant of their continued rebellious disposition. In the secret sympathies shown in the newspapers, established or reëstablished by Southern men in the Southern States since the suppression of the rebellion, this disposition is unmistakably manifest—notwithstanding the labor to conceal it—and if it shall be followed by the election of men who were office-holders under the Confederate Government, it will make but little difference what they may say or do—their professions and acts will not obtain that implicit faith in their loyalty which *they* desire. A suspicion of hollowness, of insincerity, will be felt to exist, which all their fine professions will not do away. What has been the language of their exclamation? What is it still? 'Overpowered, but *not* conquered.' Is this the language of loyalty? We opine not. But, if not conquered *now*, when will they be?"

Just before the late election this gentleman, in a long editorial, urged the people to vote for a man, at least for the Congress of the United States, who could conscientiously take the test oath, adding, that there were plenty of men in the State who could subscribe to that instrument; and, although, just at present, such persons were not so popular as some others, it was the duty of the people to make such sacrifices. I extract a paragraph from this editorial to show you in what good faith he has accepted the stern logic of events. It is a pity that the Southern people cannot see in what light they were.

"There is a way for the South to act which will impart some confidence in its professions of loyalty. If the late Confederate officeholders and slaveholders are sincere in their professions they will pursue that course. That course will be to abstain from becoming candidates for office, and cordially unite with the people in the support of such of the people for office as have not taken an active part in the rebellion—such as have not held office, and have not been large slaveholders—such as never were exempted or excused from military service in the Confederate army on account of owning slaves—and such as took no more part in the rebellion than they were obliged to take. If this is cordially done, then may their protessions be regarded with confidence, and then they may place themselves in the way to favorable consideration. But will they do this? Nobody believes they will. So certain as they do not, just so sure will their professions of loyalty be regarded as insincere, and their ardent desire for civil government be understood."

It is a pity that a conquered people will persist in acting awkwardly. But it is not the people's fault. It is the fault of those mountebanks who held office before the war, and who went into the war with all their might, to get more office, and who now pitch in for the President's policy, with the ardent hope of recovering their old positions in office.

The whole secret of the thing is this: The Southern people, as a people, are a lazy people. *Lazy* is the word; and you cannot get any correct substitute for it. You put the question direct to any intelligent Southerner in the county, and he will confess that slavery was a *convenient* institution—not a divine one. The fact is, the people are lazy—the complaint is hereditary, and, while slavery existed, there was no cure. Before the war, and in fact during the war, and at present, with visible signs of an increase, the Southern people are a "professional" people. Go into any village throughout the whole South, however rude and struggling, and at least half the houses are stores, and the other half are divided between doctors of divinity, doctors of law and doctors of medicine; while every man who has money enough to buy a press and a font of type, and brains enough to puff a quack Doctor, starts a newspaper. Beside, you will notice how the States are chopped up into counties. Look at Georgia, for instance—note her population and the number of her counties. Why, one-tenth of her population, nearly, hold office. The rest are divided up into hypocritical Sabbath-day orators, picayune lawyers, small physicians and hungry editors. In some of the Congressional Districts there were eight candidates, the qualifications of the most of whom being the promptness with which they could call a gentleman a —— liar, or a worse name—often used in conversation by the denizens of Centre-street and West Broadway, and the "Fenians" generally. But, some of them have got to work, now. Their lazy spirit dies hard, but die it must, to a great extent. The representatives of the Southern "F. F.'s" gag are getting played out. One-horse lawyers are now to be seen driving into town, mounted higher upon a load of cornstalks than they were ever elevated in Blackstone. Small physicians, who generally eked out a hungry life by making sick and then making well two or three families, are now open to anything pertaining to *Materia Medica*, from pulling a mule's tooth to vaccinnating a dog. Flash politicians and the whole crowd of bogus professionals, may be seen plugging it at manual labor; while the long, greasy-haired tape-measurers, sweet-scented representatives of the "F. F's." dodge, are being initiated into the greasy arts of mechanism. I tell you what it is, *bona fide* simon-pure aristocracy is very good in its place, but this Southern stuff—the most of it—is bogus, and is about gone up; and thanks to an All-wise Providence, the world jogs on. Speaking of this bogus Southern aristocracy, let me tell you an anecdote: When President Johnson was first made military Governor of Tennessee, orders were very strict in regard to permitting persons to go gunning. Man-killing was the rage then, and very few persons received permits to shoot smaller game. One day a gentleman came to the President, and asked, "Governor, I wish you'd be kind enough to give me a permit to go out for a day's shooting. I'm a Union man, well known to the prominent Union men in this county." In the course of his conversation he said that he went to Nashville in 1848 a journeyman plumber, and that in ten years he had made over sixty thousand dollars. Thinking of a prominent Union man, the President asked, "Do you know Mr. T——?" "Yes, Sir," answered the gentleman, and the President told him to call again the next day. In the meantime, Mr. T. came in. Mr. T. was a strong Union man. He belonged to an aristocratic but poor family, something after the manner of the one Julia Dean married into ten years ago. The President said, "Mr. T., do you know Mr. B—? Let me see, I believe he is a plumber; he has lived here some ten or twelve years, or more." Mr. T., the half-starved representative of the F. F. V's, turned up his nose, and with distressing acerbity, groaned, "No, I dont know him—I'm not acquainted with any *plumbers.*" Presently the famished aristocrat and his blue nose, vanished, and the President muttered; "*No I don't know any plumbers,*" and ordered me to give the man a permit. This same feeling pervades the social organization of Southern society, and was one of the causes of the late war. Its fate is sealed though, thank God. I will add here, that from the fact that President Johnson, in days gone by, has been the subject of many such anecdotes, many persons believe that he hates a rich man, despises an aristocrat. Why, this is the most egregious of mistakes. But he does thoroughly hate an impostor, be he a so-called aristocrat or a gentleman, and he does despise dishonesty, whether it be found in the upper or lower classes of society. His respect is uniform for the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the white and the black, if it is deserved; and at this very moment I believe him to be the purest man in this country.

Christmas will soon be here, and every one of a timid mind, in this section of the country, believes that the "niggers are going to clean us out;" at least a great many think that there will be attempts at insurrection on or about that time. I do not think so. Here are tens of thousands of negroes who are still living in indolence with the expectation that a division of lands is to be made about Christmas or New-Year. But there will be no serious troubles—a few, of minor consequence, may occur.

My impression is that there will be some trouble and a great deal of ill feeling arise among the negroes upon what are known as the Sea Islands. And there will be good cause for it. For, to be fair with the negroes, some sixty thousand of them have been provided with homes upon these islands, which extend along the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the full understanding that they should remain there as long as they behaved themselves, and now, it seems, they are to be suddenly turned out. I do not believe that it was a judicious movement in the first place to give away to a lot of indolent men and women the finest cotton lands in the country. But Congress passed an act last March to that effect, the following of which is one of the sections:

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall have authority to set apart, for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen, such tracts of land, within the insurrectionary States, as shall have been abandoned, or to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale, or otherwise; and to every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it was so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent, not exceeding six per centum upon the value of such land, as it was appraised by the State authorities, in the year 1860, for the purpose of taxation; and in case no such appraisal can be found, then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may by regulation, prescribe. At the end of said term, or at any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned, may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land, as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid."

To the best of my understanding, the Commissioner above spoken of never was appointed, but Gen. Sherman, who was the author of many extraordinary things, in a special field order, (Circular No. 15,) parceled out the land upon these islands, placed the negroes upon it, and protected them in the possession of their life and property. Now, the recent War Department order, in reality, turns the negroes adrift again.

On the whole, as I observed in my last letter, the freedmen of this State are getting along quite well. The working of the Freedmen's Bureau seems to be complete, and it is believed that large crops of cotton will be raised next season. The greatest sources of trouble now are the colored soldiers. They are causing considerable trouble wherever they are located. They were all very well in the field during the progress of the war, but at present they only seem to be capable of harm. They incite the freedmen to the commission of crimes, are commencing to get mutinous and saucy to their officers, while they are hated by the white soldiers, and get along unpleasantly with the citizens.

In East Florida, and in some portions of the middle section of the State, there are many people who avow themselves warm advocates for the political dismemberment of the State, and the annexation of the eastern and northern portions to Georgia. This proposition was mooted quite extensively anterior to the war, but it was not acceptable to the masses, and there has been no material change in popular feeling on this subject since the establishment of peace.

The great drought, by which the crops in Georgia and Alabama suffered so severely during the past season, did not penetrate Florida to a great extent. The crop of corn raised this season was much larger than ever before raised here, while the crop of potatoes, peas, &c., exceed in luxuriance that of any former year. At least five times as much cotton was raised as was calculated upon by commercial men North and South. Thousands of bales are piled up along all the railroads, the means of transportation being too limited to convey it to the seaboard.

I met a young gentleman yesterday who had charge of one of the batteries at Andersonvile for over a year. He is an ardent Southern man, but volunteered the remark that Capt. Wirz was a very bad man. "I tell you, Sir," he said, "he fully deserved his fate." He told me that he believed Gen. Winder did nothing with malicious intent, but added, "My God, those Yankees did suffer, I tell you." This gentleman's name was Simmons—his father keeps a hotel at Jacksonville.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

GEORGIA.

The State Legislature—Apprehension as to the Future—Doubt and Uncertainty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 7.

Both branches of the Legislature adopted the Constitutional Amendment yesterday, as the telegraph have already informed you, almost unanimously, the opposition being insignificant as it was numerically small. From the moment the Legislature met, there was no doubt as to the prompt adoption of the amendment, and the only question raised in relation to it was whether or not it was expedient to express the construction by the Legislature of the second clause in reference to the legislative power of Congress. By many it was feared that this clause gives Congress power over the suffrage question in the States, and to prescribe who shall be "electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislatures," and therefore the attempt was made to add to the ratification resolution another declaring the belief of the General Assembly that "the Congress of the United States has the power only to make permanent the emancipation of the slaves, and that all rights of citizenship can be conferred only by the States respectively." It having been forcibly demonstrated that the expression of the opinion of the General Assembly was not conclusive as to the right and power of Congress under the second clause, the additional resolution was dropped and the adoption of the amendment pure and simple passed by both Houses. Let it be understood, for it is true, that the amendment was not ratified grudgingly, or surlily. It was passed freely, as a necessary corollary of the ordinance of the convention, and as a requirement of President Johnson, who, it is felt, is doing all he can to restore the Southern States to their old places in the Union.

I have conversed with most of the influential members of both houses, and with the prominent outsiders who are now here. I find a very general feeling of apprehension as to the future, a fear that however readily the requirements of the President may be complied with, Congress will still exclude the Southern Representatives, and continue the present abnormal government, holding the States in their present territorial condition. They say they were asked to abolish slavery, and they did so. They were asked to repudiate their war debt, and they did so. They were asked to abrogate their ordinance of secession and all laws in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and they did so; and they were required to adopt the amendment to the Constitution, and they would do so, but, having done all this in perfect good faith, it was evident their sincerity was doubted, and that it was far from certain that they would not be held to an indefinite time in their present condition of political disability. It was in this spirit that a resolution was offered to send a committee of five to Washington to ascertain from the President "what legislation was required to admit Georgia to her position in the Union." If it could be definitely known what steps Georgia is required to take to ensure the restoration of her political equality, the public mind would be relieved from the present feeling of doubt and anxiety which all classes manifest, and from the disappointment which has attended their efforts hitherto. If public men at the North could have an opportunity of mixing and conversing with the public men here, so as to ascertain the true state of feeling, and not allow themselves to be prejudiced by the erroneous statements of itinerant partisans, whose last wish is the restoration of harmony and good feeling between the North and South, they would soon be satisfied that there is no ground for the distrust so harshly manifested by so many organs of public opinion at the North, and the present want of confidence in the sincerity of Southern acquiescence in the results of the war would speedily give way to trust and kindness. The manly efforts of the TIMES and Albany *Evening Journal* to allay the excitement, doing justice to Southern sentiment, and confiding in Southern sincerity, are gratefully appreciated, especially their stand against the imputation that the election of men to office who took a prominent part in the war, is a proof of disloyalty and infidelity on the part of the South to her new pledges. It is a mistake to suppose that the election of such men is a manifestation of a rebellious spirit, and it is equally a mistake to suppose that the men elected are disloyal, because they were prominent secessionists. The people elected the men they deemed most able and most worthy of trust, and the men elected are as faithful to the constitution and the Union now as they were earnest in the prosecution of the war, believing they were right.

I have given you in the foregoing remarks the sum of the impressions produced by frequent intercourse with the most influential men here and elsewhere in the State. Confidence, a generous allowance for the pain and disappointment caused by defeat and financial ruin, and a desire to promote peace by conciliation and kindness on the part of the North, would do more in a week to efface the traces of the war than all the mandates and laws imposed by force on a subjugated people can ever effect. Let the words of President JOHNSON, "There must be confidence between the government and the States," be generally adopted, remarked a prominent Georgian to me yesterday, and reconstruction will be immediately completed.

As I predicted in my last, Col. WM. GIBSON, of Augusta, was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. THOS. HARDEMAN, of Macon, Speaker of the House. If a correspondent of your Nassau-street neighbor had been as universally accurate in his prophecies as to men and events as I have had the good fortune to be, he certainly would have blowed his horn oftener and more loudly than I desire to do. QUONDAM.

VIRGINIA.

The Usury Law—Annexation of West Virginia—Adjournment of the Legislature—Deplorable Financial Condition—Winter Gayeties—Fashionable Reconstruction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPOTTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va.,
Thursday, Dec. 21, 1865.

The present usury laws of this State limit the rate of interest to six per cent. on all interest-bearing obligations, which, being lower than the legal rates in New-York and other States, results disastrously to its business relations, by not only preventing capitalists from seeking investments here, but inducing the little capital remaining in the State to go abroad for more remunerative contracts. On account of this condition of affairs, the Legislature has under consideration several bills to repeal the existing law and open the door for the introduction of foreign capital. Previous to the war it was a rare thing in the South to find a man who was willing to mortgage his property in order to obtain funds; but now the tightness of the money market renders it absolutely necessary, and it is probable that very liberal inducements will be held out to those wishing to invest in such securities.

To-day the lower branch of the Legislature passed a bill providing that where no written contract is made the rate of interest shall remain as at present, but allowing ten per cent. per annum in cases of written agreement. The bill also provides for liens in the shape of mortgages on property in the usual form. It is now only necessary that the Senate also pass the bill to make it the law of the State, for Gov. PEIRPOINT is one of its friends and will most assuredly sign it.

The Senate amendment to the Stay Law was concurred in, and is now a statute of the State, although as I mentioned yesterday it is a mere temporary affair.

A "hifalutin" Methodist prayer-meeting address to the citizens of West Virginia was presented and referred. It prays for a restoration of the old State lines.

In the Senate, nothing of general interest occurred, and at about 1 o'clock both Houses adjourned for the holiday recess, which extends until the 3d of January.

The State is in a deplorable condition, financially. There is but very little money in circulation, and the establishment of national banks, which is the only manner in which it can be obtained, is retarded by the action of the Treasury Department. Two opinions are held in reference to this subject, the authorities here claiming that by interesting ex-rebels in these bonds, and thereby in our national debt, we will secure their influence toward their payment, and make them loyal to the government from selfish considerations; while the department persists in the policy of granting bank charters only in cases where the stockholders have an undoubted record for loyalty during the war. One thing is absolutely certain, however, and that is, a financial crisis if money is not forthcoming during the next six months. Farmers complain that their fences, live stock, and in many cases their seed-grain is gone, and men of all classes have lost their usual sources of revenue by the "bursting up" of the banks and railroads in which they had stock. The great majority of the local bills passed by the Legislature are for the relief of corporations, and to allow them to increase their indebtedness, which is not easily accomplished under the existing Usury Law. To show more clearly the pressing necessities of this section for increased banking facilities, it is merely necessary to state that at present there is only about $1,300,000 circulation of Virginia banks, when before the war there was about $8,000,000. If the House Usury Bill passes the Senate, as it undoubtedly will, the immediate pressure will be somewhat relieved, and may induce Northern capitalists to interest themselves in the organization of national banks throughout the whole States.

The question of reuniting that portion of the United States now known as West Virginia with "Old Virginia," is absorbing much attention in political circles here, and has been the cause of some legislative action. With the organic law of the new State of West Virginia, the Legislature of this State has, of course, nothing to do, but it has revoked the action of the Alexandria Legislature ceding to that State the counties of Jefferson and Berkley. It is claimed, and probably with truth, that the election held in these counties, by which they appeared to desire to annex themselves to the new State, was fraudulent. In Jefferson County, where two thousand votes are commonly polled, not quite a hundred were cast, *pro* and *con.*, at that election, and in Berkley there was also a notable discrepancy. The Alexandria Legislature gave its consent to the separation, and referred the matter to Congress for final settlement. Before that body acted on the subject, however, the war ended, the present Legislature of the old State met, and the consent was revoked, and Congress has been notified to that effect.

Aside from this movement nothing more definite than the introduction and reference of a general resolution looking to concurrent action on the part of both States for a reunion, has been transacted yet, and this action has been denounced as premature by the shrewdest and best informed of the citizens of the "old State." The idea that West Virginia, with a full representation in Congress, would be willing to obliterate her State lines, and forego her present influential position, merely for the privilege of uniting her destinies with a section whose future is, to say the least, cloudy and uncertain, is preposterous. After Virginia has regained her place in the "circle of States," and is prepared to act in the national councils with influence equal to that of West Virginia, the prospect may receive serious consideration on the part of the latter. The Unionists of the old State sincerely desire the reunion, because they foresee that the consequent infusion of the sturdy loyalty of the "Mountain State" into the political deliberations of future Legislatures, and its aid in future elections, will be a great benefit to them.

The gay season opened in Richmond last night with a fashionable hop at the Spottswood, which passed off pleasantly, and was on the whole, quite a *recherché* affair. The war with all its privations and drawbacks has not deprived the fair dames of the "Old Dominion" of their characteristic love of such amusements. Fashionable reconstruction progresses rapidly, and is recognized readily by a Northerner, in the sight of looped-up skirts worn by the ladies here almost as common as in New-York, and in "plug hats" on the heads of boys just entering their teens.

E. P. B.

ALABAMA.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Patton.

On Dec. 13, Hon. ROBERT M. PATTON was inaugurated Governor of Alabama. After alluding to the prosperity of the State before the war, sketching the secession movement and affirming that he yielded to it because his allegiance was to the State, he says:

I should have been rejoiced if the events which flowed from the ordinance of secession had been different from what I apprehended. I would have been most happy if the great problem presented by the action of the Southern States had found some solution which would have saved us from the direful calamities of civil war. But, unfortunately, such was not the case. The United States Government disputed the claim of secession, and resolved to maintain its authority over the entire Union at every hazard. The Southern States, with equal firmness, resolved to stand by the position they had taken, and a conflict of arms ensued. War becoming then inevitable, the Southern people rushed to the field with great unanimity; and this gave some ground for the hope that the struggle would be of short duration. But even those who cherished this fond hope were doomed to disappointment. When the issue of arms was joined, the martial spirit of the whole country was aroused. The war at once assumed such gigantic proportions as to render it palpable that the conflict was to be stubborn, protracted sanguinary and destructive beyond all parallel in the history of civil war. All efforts to check or mitigate its ruinous course were fruitless. For four years it swept over our land like a poisonous sirocco, and scarcely a locality in the South escaped its devastating blast.

The ability and skill with which our prominent Generals conducted their respective campaigns, and the energy and bravery with which our patriotic soldiers fought, excited the admiration of the civilized world. But with all the ability of our Generals, and all the bravery of our soldiers, the war resulted adversely to the South. When our eminent commanders were forced to capitulate, they bore themselves with a chivalry and manliness which secured from their triumphant adversaries such terms as were eminently magnanimous and honorable. When the arms of the United States became supreme, the Confederate forces were subjected to no humiliating submission. Their honorable pride was not offended. They were accorded every privilege which modern civilization concedes to a brave and patriotic, though vanquished foe.

Of the wide waste and ruin which the war has wrought upon our once happy country, Alabama has suffered a full share. Of her brave sons who entered the army, it may be safely stated that from 35,000 to 40,000 perished in the service. In material wealth, her loss in one species of property alone—that of slaves—is not less than $200,000,000; and the aggregate amount of loss in the various other descriptions of property has been equally as great. Hence we find that, in this State alone, we have sustained a loss, in actual and substantial wealth, of at least five hundred millions of dollars ($500,000,000.)

In this brief reference to the events of the last four years, I do not wish to be understood as seeking to vindicate the correctness of opinions which I entertained and expressed at the incipiency of our late troubles. It is true that disaster and ruin were predicted, but Heaven knows I take no pleasure in painting the fulfillment. Those events are now historic, and we should only recur to them in that calm and philosophic spirit, with which we may appeal to any other history, for profitable lessons to guide us in our actions, while dealing with the momentous present, and preparing for the dubious and even threatening future. For this purpose, I think we may all profit much by contrasting the prosperity and happiness which our country enjoyed at the beginning of the recent war, with its present crippled and almost ruined condition. In doing this, we should forget the contentious bickerings, passions, excitements and dissensions through which we have passed; or, if we cannot forget, let us at least rise above them. Let us be as one man, and if we are unable to recover that which has been lost, it becomes us to bend our united energies in saving and improving that which remains to us.

The war closed with ANDREW JOHNSON as President of the United States. The South lay prostrate and helpless at the feet of Federal power. During the war, the legislation of Congress was necessarily tinged with the passions of the times, and, upon the return of peace, there were found upon the national statute book some of the most stringent and proscriptive laws for the punishment of persons and confiscation of property. There was but one way by which we could escape the severe penalties of these rigorous enactments, and that was through the pardoning powers of the President.

Soon after the surrender of the Southern armies, the President, by proclamation, and the appointment of Provisional Governors, announced his terms of amnesty, and the policy by which he proposed to restore harmonious relations to the recently discordant States. Under all the circumstances associated with the new condition of things, it must be confessed that the terms of amnesty were as liberal as could have been reasonably expected. To the great mass of our countrymen a pardon was tendered, upon the simple condition of taking an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder, including a pledge of obedience to the Presidential proclamations in relation to slavery. This condition was readily and cheerfully complied with. The various classes who were excepted from this liberal condition, and who could only obtain amnesty by special action on the part of the Executive, have presented their applications in large numbers; and the anxiety with which they seek for favorable action on their respective cases, gives evidence of the sincerity with which our whole people are endeavoring to conform to the full requirements of the laws.

The reconstruction or restoration policy of the President was duly submitted to the people of Alabama, and has been unhesitatingly accepted by them. It may be safely asserted that as far as the work of reconstruction has progressed in this State, it has been in strict conformity with what was understood to be the policy of the General Government. Without undue murmuring, and in perfect good faith, our people have patriotically conformed to all the exigencies of the situation. They fully and fairly accept the results of the war, with all their legitimate consequences.

Candor and sincerity are prominent traits of Southern character. Our people never dissemble; they always mean what they say and do. Their high character in this regard is so well established that all reasonable men, in all parts of the country must award full credit for their every action since the termination of the war. Our soldiers bore themselves with manliness when they laid down their arms, and have observed their paroles with scrupulous good faith. Returning home, they sank the soldier into the citizen, and cordially uniting with other citizens they have given the whole weight of their potent influence in forwarding the great work of restoration. Patiently and [illegible] obedient to all the requirements of the Constitution, laws, and even military orders of the United States since the war closed, the people of Alabama have given every possible evidence which human action can furnish, of unfeigned integrity of purpose and devoted loyalty to the General Government. We may rightfully claim, therefore, that our State is fully entitled to be placed in that position in the Union where she will stand as the political equal of any other State under the Federal Constitution. In this faithful acquiescence in results, and this sincere desire for the restoration of amicable and harmonious relations with the other States of the Union, there are no party divisions among us. Those who favored and those who opposed secession now stand firmly and heartily together.

Having thus, as I maintain, given ample evidence of our purpose to perform our whole duty towards the General Government, let us now address ourselves to more local State affairs.

The depression which the war has wrought upon the country bears directly, and with heavy weight, upon our State finances. Our Treasury is depleted, and the resources from which we have heretofore drawn our revenue, are greatly diminished. Slaves formerly constituted a large portion of the property upon which taxes were assessed. But that species of property is now gone, and, as a matter of course, we will have to modify our tax laws in reference to the remaining taxable resources of the State.

In the year 1845 the bonded liabilities of Alabama amounted to over $10,000,000. This heavy indebtedness was created, in part, at least, by a system of banking, the general operations of which proved deleterious to the public interest. But by a wise and judicious policy the large debt has been so far reduced that our liabilities on account of State bonds at the present time amount to but $3,445,000. These bonds are payable as follows: $2,109,000 payable in the City of New-York, and bearing only five per cent. interest; $648,000 payable in London, and bearing also five per cent. interest; and the remainder, $688,000, payable likewise in London, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum. This is comparatively a small debt, and it comes within the easy control and management of the State.

It may, perhaps, be proper to state here that all that is absolutely necessary to be paid in connection with this bonded debt is the annual interest. It is stipulated upon the face of the bonds that the period for which they are to run may be extended, as they fall due, indefinitely, if need be, at the pleasure of the State. But, of course, in order to maintain the credit of those bonds, the interest thereon must be faithfully and promptly paid. Up to the period of the commencement of the war, the State's credit had been so jealously guarded that her bonds, though drawing a low rate of interest, commanded a premium in the leading markets of the world. We should, by all means, be careful to maintain our good reputation in this regard.

In addition to this bonded debt the State has obligations as trustee for the common school or University funds. The common school fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of the sixteenth section in each township of the public lands, which was given to the State by the General Government for educational purposes. This fund, amounting to $1,807,099 65, is held in trust by the State and the interest accruing thereon is to be applied to the support of the common schools. Then there is the University fund, $300,000 in amount, the interest upon which belongs to that highly valuable institution the University of Alabama. These trust funds should be held sacred, and the proceeds faithfully applied to the great purpose of education for which they were applied."

GOV. PATTON refers to the fact that the war has left a large number of orphans whose education must be provided for. He says:

"The question of raising the amount of revenue which will be required for the various purposes of the State Government is one of great importance. Property in slaves being destroyed, we know that the existing tax laws will not be sufficient for the purpose, and in the modification of those laws, we cannot be indifferent to the depression under which the industrial and business interests of the State are suffering. So far as we can, consistently with sound policy and the necessities of the State, we should refrain from imposing additional burdens upon the people at the present time."

A loan, he thinks, will have to be resorted to, and he thinks it can be negotiated on advantageous terms. He proceeded:

"There is much suffering in Alabama which calls for relief at the hands of the State Government. Many appeals will reach us to which we cannot turn a deaf ear. That portion of the indebtedness which was incurred in carrying on the war, has been annulled and set aside. It has been decided that this course, in regard to that debt is one of the logical results of the war. But we cannot disregard the debt of gratitude which we owe to those heroic men who went to the battle-field in obedience to the authority which was wielded over them, in part, at least, by our State Government. Many of them fell upon the field of carnage, many returned, to desolated and ruined homes, while many survived the war maimed or disabled for life, and are now helpless. The destitute widows and orphans of those who sacrificed themselves, should not be allowed to suffer; the dependent and helpless living should be provided for. The General Government has magnanimously remitted the legal penalty incurred by the Confederate soldier, but upon its bounteous coffers he has no claim for reward or assistance. It is true that generous provisions are being made for present assistance to all classes of our suffering population by Gen. SWAYNE, an able, just, and highly efficient agent of the United States Government. But to Alabama alone, can the suffering Alabama soldier make his appeal for permanent relief.

A sudden and radical change has been wrought in our labor system. The extinction of slavery is one of the inevitable results of the war. The relation heretofore existing between the whites and blacks has been totally changed. The negroes are now free, and this stubborn fact is fully and unequivocally recognized. How far governmental action may be able to promote the common interests of the two races in their suddenly changed conditions, is a great problem which time alone can solve.

The normal vocation of the negro is that of a cultivator of the soil. The soil and climate of Alabama are peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, that great staple which wields a most potent influence in the commercial world. Landowners are dependent upon the negroes for the labor which is necessary to produce cotton. Hence the negroes have but to avail themselves of the advantages which they possess as cultivators of cotton lands, to make for themselves an independent living. In their new condition, their future happiness or misery depends entirely upon themselves. They will find no disposition on the part of the whites to oppress them, or withhold from them any of those rights to which they are entitled as freedmen.

The recent convention of the State, adopted an ordinance imperatively requiring the Legislature, at its present session, to provide full protection for the persons and property of the colored population. Of course it is assumed that the Legislature will take the required action in this regard. In all this we see the evidence of a firm purpose to deal fairly and justly with the freedman in his new condition. We will not only extend to him all his legitimate rights, but will throw around him such effective safeguards as will secure him in their full and complete enjoyment. More than this, I am persuaded our Northern brethren cannot and will not ask of us. At the same time, it must be understood, that politically and socially, ours is a white man's government; in the future, as has been the case in the past, the State affairs of Alabama must be guided and controlled by the superior intelligence of the white man. The negro must also be made to realize that freedom does not mean idleness or vagrancy. Emancipation has but left him where he cannot live without work.

Let us hope that by a judicious policy on the part of the State, and by prudence on the part of planters and others employing negroes, we may not experience that interruption in the development of our industrial resources which might at first have been apprehended from the sudden and radical change to which our labor system has been subjected. It may be, indeed, that by additional energy and bolder enterprise we may find ourselves, at no distant day, on the road to a higher prosperity and greatness than we were likely to attain under the old system.

At any rate, let us hope for the best. We have vast resources which capital, science and labor will develop in due time. All these will find inviting fields in Alabama. I have necessarily touched but briefly upon topics pertaining to State policy. I shall perhaps have occasion to refer to them more fully in formal communications to the Legislature.

Allow me to say, gentlemen, in conclusion, that since the close of the war, it has evidently been the studied purpose of our people to move in full harmony with the avowed policy of the National Administration. This attests the high confidence which is reposed in the ability, integrity and patriotism of President JOHNSON. I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the President is doing everything in his power to advance the best interests of the whole country, both North and South. In his high and responsible position, he has given the most indubitable evidence of his purpose to administer the affairs of the Government in a spirit of fairness, justice and conservative nationality. I consider it clearly our duty to give him our cordial and earnest support in the patriotic course he is pursuing.

At the conclusion of the address the oath of office was administered by Mr. Speaker COOPER, after which the retiring Governor, Hon. L. E. PARSONS, was introduced to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House, and delivered an eloquent address.

At the conclusion of which, Gov. PARSONS delivered to Gov. PATTON the great seal of the State."

THE FREEDMEN.

Further Details from Major-Gen. Howard's Reports—Operations and Results in the Different States.

VIRGINIA.

Capt. ORLANDO BROWN, A. Q. M., formerly a Surgeon in the volunteer army, was under detail, from local Commanders, superintending freedmen's affairs in Southeastern Virginia. He was reputed a man of high character and practical ability. Though a stranger, he was so highly recommended that I gave him the nomination for Assistant Commissioner of Virginia; he was appointed, and subsequently promoted, by your consent, to the Colonelcy of the Twenty-fourth Colored Regiment. His field has been exceedingly difficult, owing, particularly, to the great impoverishment of the State from the war, the breaking up of every system of labor, and the peculiarly strong depression of the people at it its close. No officer could have excelled him in action, energy, and in the fidelity with which he has performed the onerous duties devolved upon him. He separated his State into districts and sub-districts, conforming as nearly as possible to the divisions of the Department Commander, and procured details mostly from him.

The Department Commander, the Governor and the Assistant Commissioner, have worked very cordially together.

The aggregate dependents receiving rations in Virginia at the end of last month was 11,622. More than half of these dependents are in the first and second districts, including Norfolk, Princess Ann and Prince George Counties.

In these counties there were necessarily large accumulations of freedmen during the war. Every effort has been made by the Assistant Commissioner to reduce these collections, and the great majority have had an entire or partial support, as the fruit of their own labor during the Summer.

Soldiers' wives and families were left behind, when the troops were transported from City Point to Texas. As many of these as were willing to go, were sent to Texas at the public expense. A colony of upward of a hundred signifying its wish to go to Liberia, through a colored agent, was transported from Lynchburgh to Baltimore, where the Colonization Society took the complete charge.

The last report gives 90 freedmen's schools, 195 teachers, 11,500 scholars. I refer to Col. BROWN's summary for other interesting items, with regard to contracts, justice, lands, immigration, finances, etc.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Col. E. WHITTLESEY, Forty-sixth United States Cavalry Troop, formerly a professor in Bowdoin College, who had served on my staff during the war as Assistant Adjutant-General, and afterward as Judge-Advocate, a man of high character and ability, was assigned as Assistant Commissioner of this State. In his report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1865, he gives his division of the State into four districts and twenty-seven sub-districts; he states that large numbers of blacks and whites crowded round the offices of the Commissary Department and the bureau, for government rations, when he first took charge. Orders were issued to supply only the deserving destitute, and by constant effort the throng of beggars has been gradually removed, the helpless gathered into camps and the sick into hospitals.

The number of rations issued in July, was 215,285; August, 156,289; September, 137,350. This table shows a steady decrease from month to month; the number may be still further reduced, but there are many women and children, families of soldiers who have died in the service, and refugees from the interior for whom provision must be made. Nearly 4,000 patients have been taken care of during the quarter by his medical officers. In regard to industry: A larger amount of vagrancy is reported among the whites than the blacks. The uniform statement of his officers, is, that the freedmen are industrious. This is confirmed by the fact that out of a population of 350,000 but 5,000 are receiving aid from the government.

Few contracts are made for long periods, from want of confidence between employer and employes. The freedmen work more faithfully for money than for a share of the crop for which they must wait. Nearly all farms transferred by Treasury agents as "abandoned," have been, under orders, restored to owners.

The tenure of these has been too uncertain to admit of setting them apart for refugees and freedmen. Many freedmen are renting lands, and efforts are being made to aid them.

The Assistant Commissioner is trying to secure lands to the freedmen where they built houses, to prevent them losing what has been expended. A settlement, made a municipality by his directions, is situated near Newbern, and called "The Trent River Settlement." It is a well-ordered, quiet, healthy town, rivaling Newbern itself in these respects.

Number of freedmen's schools in North Carolina, 63; teachers employed, 85; scholars attending, 5,624. A few schools are self-supporting, and taught by colored teachers, but the majority are sustained by Northern societies and Northern teachers.

The teachers are highly commended for their self-denying work. A surprising thirst for knowledge is manifested by the colored people; children give earnest attention and learn rapidly, and the adults, after the day's work, often devote the evening to study.

Marriages have been recorded, and orphans supplied with homes to some extent.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

Gen. RUFUS SAXTON had, as you are aware, been during most of the war, in charge of matters pertaining to freedmen in South Carolina. The operations of the war enabled me to visit Beaufort and St. Helena Islands during the Winter of 1864–65, and I was pleased with the settlement, labor, regulations and thriving schools that I found in existence under his direction and supervision. Several thousand negro refugees, which have been before described as following our armies, were received by him, for the most part in a state of utter destitution, distributed upon different vacant lands, and cared for till they became self-sustaining. Judging by his past success of the General's fitness for a large work, I gave to his charge South Carolina, Georgia and Florida temporarily. Col. OSBORNE, the Assistant Commissioner for the latter State met with a serious accident when en route to his post, which detained him for a couple of months. Owing to sickness Gen. SAXTON was delayed in extending his organization into the interior. A few officers and agents, however, proceeded as early as June to Augusta, and farther west in Georgia. Lately, South Carolina and Georgia have been completely organized. From South Carolina, reports from the interior of the State are replete with instances of violence and cruelty toward the freedmen—murders, whipping, tying up by the thumbs, defrauding of wages, overworking, combining for purposes of extortion, &c. From my own observation I do not infer that such crimes and cruelties give a true picture of the state of society. Yet the criminal list is altogether too great to pass unnoticed. Already the antagonism between whites and blacks in this State is marked, and for the sake of peace and good order, it would be unwise at present to withdraw the military force. The number of dependents drawing rations in South Carolina and Georgia, at the end of September, was 10,664; the number of schools, 114; number of teachers, 174; of scholars, 9,500.

A very large number of contracts were made for last year by the military authorities, and none by the bureau. Those planters who lived on the line of Gen. SHERMAN's march have been obliged to struggle against many difficulties in raising a crop this year, having little material left to work with. Thus they were unable to make contracts as favorable to the freedmen as they could otherwise have done. The Assistant Commissioner finds great difficulty in getting parties to enter into contracts for the next year. He reports affairs in Darlington, Williamsburgh and Marion Districts in better condition than elsewhere. The freedmen here are self-supporting, and there is little or no conflict between whites and blacks. A pass and patrol system is still kept up in Barnwell District. The department commander had his headquarters at Hilton Head; Gen. SAXTON his at Beaufort, and finally at Charleston, and the Provisional Governor was in the northern part of the State. Hence there has been much separate and some conflicting action on the part of these officers, and many misunderstandings. I believe, now that the Department Commander and Assistant Commissioner are both at Charleston, and coöperating, more complete order and confidence will be the result. In this State, the feeling is general against the presence of colored troops. It is alleged, that the effect is to disturb labor throughout a large district in the vicinity of the garrison, and the fear is expressed by the white inhabitants, that the colored troops will join the negroes in case of insurrection.

Since the arrival of Gen. DAVIS TILLSON in Georgia, in the month of September, there has been a favorable change.

He was at Milledgeville during the session of the convention, and explained to its members the purposes of the bureau, and succeeded in correcting many false impressions.

The Department Commander has given him full and hearty coöperation, and from late reports, I should judge that all matters under charge of the bureau were favorable to good order and stability, were it not for the extreme destitution in those localities impoverished by the war.

FLORIDA.

Brevet Col. T. W. OSBORNE, formerly Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, having received the appointment of Assistant Commissioner for this State, reached his post at Tallahassee in August. Through the influence of the Department Commander, Gen. FOSTER, he has practically departed from the method usually practiced by the Assistant Commissioners. He has acted as if on the staff of the General; the commanders of sub-districts have been ex-officio superintendents of freedmen, and have reported upon freedmen's matters to the Assistant Commissioner, always, however, making this duty subordinate to their military reports.

The State has been very quiet and orderly, scarcely any acts of violence having been reported, though I am inclined to think the freedmen see less change of system, and have less realization of the privileges that belong to freedmen here, than elsewhere in the South.

The Assistant Commissioner is a young man of high character, and warmly commended by the Department Commander and Provisional Governor. He has labored under great difficulties, having been obliged to struggle on with scarcely any funds, and with details altogether insufficient to make his department independent. His circulars and orders are very complete and satisfactory.

ALABAMA.

Brevet Major General WAGER SWAYNE, Assistant Commissioner for the State of Alabama, was assigned to duty in the Bureau, by Special Orders, No. 323, paragraph 27, current series, Adjutant General's Office, of date June 23, and proceeded at once to his station, at Montgomery, the State capital. Prior to his assignment the affairs of the bureau had been administered in Alabama by the Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana.

Gen. SWAYNE is an officer of ability and worth, and during the rebellion distinguished himself by gallantry in the field. At the Salkehatchie, in the South Carolina campaign, he was severely wounded.

As there was little or no abandoned or confiscated land or other rebel property, in the State of Alabama, and nothing but a tax on labor contracts, from which the bureau could derive a revenue, Gen. SWAYNE was compelled to rely almost entirely on the military and State authorities for officers to act as agents, and for such supplies as were required in his operation.

He has been particularly fortunate in securing the coöperation of the Provisional Governor of the State, and through him, of the judicial and other State officers of Alabama. An account of judicial action has been already given.

While the constitutional convention was in session, he used his influence with that body in behalf of the freedmen's interest.

As the crops for the past year have not been large, owing to the drouth and to the operation of the hostile armies, Gen. SWAYNE apprehends that there will be considerable suffering during the present Winter; but he is maturing plans to meet the necessity, and hopes to be able to succor the destitute of both classes. In such counties as seem most to need his assistance, he proposes to organize farms or colonies, to be in the end self-supporting, but in which those who may have no means of support, may find temporary shelter and employment. Arrangements, recently made with the Commissary Department, remove the fear of not being able to supply them with rations. During the month of September, Gen. SWAYNE issued rations to 3,537 freedmen, and to 1,971 refugees, making a total of 5,508. But in the month of October he issued rations to 2,151 freedmen, and to 2,875 refugees, making a total of 5,026, being a reduction in the whole number of persons receiving rations of 482.

The schools are not in as flourishing a condition in this State as could be wished, owing to the lateness of occupation by our forces; but every effort is being made to extend them, and with good prospects of success. Gen. SWAYNE reports two schools in operation in the State, with 11 teachers and 497 scholars at Montgomery, and 4 teachers and 420 scholars at Mobile.

LOUISIANA.

As soon as the City of New-Orleans had fallen into our hands, the negroes from the upper counties of Louisiana, crowded to the city and its environs, in such numbers that it became necessary to organize some system of government for their control. This matter was at first left entirely in the hands of the military authorities, and the Provost-Marshal's office was the channel through which they were influenced and assisted; but as the numbers increased, and as the sphere of military operations was extended in Louisiana, it became necessary to organize a department that should be charged expressly with the supervision of negro affairs, and Gen. BANKS in General Orders No —— Headquarters Department of the Gulf, created the "Bureau of Free Labor."

In connection with this bureau, a Board of Education was constituted, and taxes levied to support the expenses incident upon obtaining suitable buildings for schools, and securing and paying teachers for the freedmen.

This bureau was placed under the control of Mr. T. W. CONWAY, who, as General Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, Department of the Gulf, exercised control over all subjects relating to freedmen in that department, making reports to, and receiving instructions from the Department Commander. He was authorized to draw the necessary supplies from the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, upon requisitions duly approved, as should be required in the performance of his duties, and otherwise assisted and protected in organizing his department in the territory acquired by our arms.

The bureau was charged with the general care of the aged, infirm, and destitute, and with the institution of such regulations governing labor, as would insure protection to the interests of the freedman, and of his employer. Thus, when General Orders, No. 91, current series, Adjutant-General's Office, was issued, organizing the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, the Bureau of Free Labor, as already in operation in the State of Louisiana, was, with all its officers and agents, transferred to this bureau, and Mr. CONWAY was appointed Assistant Commissioner for that State.

The large number of estates abandoned and confiscated in Louisiana, and turned over to the bureau by the agents of the Treasury Department, in accordance with the Executive order of June 7, afforded means of raising larger funds in that than in almost any other Southern State; but the restoration of property is fast depriving the bureau of that source of revenue.

From the reports of the bureau of this State, it is believed that the system of free labor is working fairly in the section of the State where the citizens were disposed to give it a fair trial, to fulfill their contracts with the freedmen, and where the employers were able to pay cash at short periods, the freedmen were found to work well. There are already in operation four colonies, in which are supported the aged and infirm, who, under the old system of slavery, would be dependent upon their masters for support, but now have to look to the government for assistance. These colonies are not generally fully self-supporting, though farms are attached to each that are worked by freedmen.

The schools of this State are in a flourishing condition, most of the teachers being paid out of the funds of the bureau. To support these schools, the Commanding-General Department of the Gulf, authorized the imposition of a tax upon real and personal property, including crops of plantations in each school district, to be collected and turned over subject to the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of this bureau. Between $30,000 and $40,000 have been collected, and steps have been taken to secure the collection of the balance. The Assistant Commissioner reports that there are now 141 schools, with 265 teachers and 19,000 scholars, in operation, and it is hoped that the schools will be still more extended over the State.

In this State, as well as in Alabama, the freedmen have the right to sue and be sued and to give testimony in the courts, and, in consequence of this privilege, other special courts constituted to try cases relating to freedmen exclusively, have been abolished.

During the month of September the Assistant Commissioner issued 55,186 rations to refugees and freedmen.

Some time after the organization of the bureau, it was decided to change the Assistant Commissioner, and as soon as the change was determined upon, application was made to the War Department for the assignment to duty in that position of Brevet Major-Gen. A. BAIRD, U. S. V., with whom I had been associated in the army before the war, and afterward, while he was a Division Commander in the Fourteenth Corps. He is a faithful and able officer. As it was impossible for him to proceed at once to his station on receiving the order of assignment, Brevet Brig.-Gen. JOSEPH S. FULLERTON, of my staff, was dispatched to New-Orleans to relieve Mr. CONWAY, and, temporarily, to act as Assistant Commissioner. Gen. FULLERTON performed his duties in accordance with his instructions, and has been relieved in turn by Gen. BAIRD, who is now Assistant Commissioner for the State of Louisiana. Previous to these changes the military and civil authorities and the agents of the bureau had not always been working harmoniously; but now I am in hopes that the influence of all will be given to furthering the interests of the freedmen and planters, as the only means of regulating the question of labor in the States.

TEXAS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. E. M. GREGORY, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State of Texas, only reached his station on Sept. 21, and the organization of that State takes date from that period.

This officer served with credit in the Army of the Potomac, and was recommended by Gen. MEADE and others for detail in the bureau.

Although the bureau has been in operation so short a time in this State, Gen. GREGORY reports quite a favorable disposition on the part of the citizens to treat the freedmen with fairness, and that the freedmen are working with evident confidence in their employers. Gen. GREGORY is of the opinion that this year's crops of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., will be secured and saved to the inhabitants of the State, and that there will be no lack of subsistence in Texas, and ought not to be much suffering among the freedmen.

Gen. GREGORY has succeeded in securing the coöperation of the civil and military authorities, and expresses himself as well pleased with the prospects of the freedmen in his State.

He has called upon the freedmen and planters to make contracts, the one with the other, for the approaching season, and urges on the employer the wisdom of paying his hands each month as the surest way of inducing them to comply with their contracts, and he hopes to obtain for the freedmen the rights to purchase and work homesteads of their own.

Gen. GREGORY is organizing schools as fast as possible, but complains that he is greatly in need of funds to carry on his operations. He has no abandoned lands on his hands and has to depend on a small tax on contracts for funds to defray his current expenses.

MISSISSIPPI.

Early in 1863 Gen. JOHN EATON, Jr., was assigned to duty as General Superintendent of Freedmen in the Mississippi Valley, and continued in the discharge of those duties until May, 1865, when this bureau was organized, and the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas were constituted separate districts, and Assistant Commissioners assigned, under the act of Congress, to the supervision of freedmen's affairs in those States.

Gen. EATON being relieved, Col. SAMUEL THOMAS, Sixty-fourth U. S. C. I., was appointed Assistant Commissioner for the State of Mississippi, and since the organization of the bureau has discharged his duties with zeal and ability. He has had many difficulties to contend with, and prejudices to overcome, in his district, and although working in hearty coöperation with the military authorities, has not secured the entire coöperation the civil authorities.

Col. THOMAS has had quite a large amount of abandoned property in his possession, from which he has derived a sufficient revenue to carry on the bureau, without calling on me for funds for his current expenses; but, as in all the other States, this source of revenue is diminishing.

The desire all freedmen have to obtain homes for themselves, and their willingness to work these places, when once secured in possession of them, has been tested most thoroughly in Mississippi, and with reference to the freedmen who are cultivating the land on their own account at the government farms, or colonies, Col. THOMAS says, in one of his reports to the bureau: "The freedmen working land assigned them at Davis Bend, Camp Hawley near Vicksburgh, Desoto Point, opposite and at Washington, near Natchez, are all doing well. These crops are maturing fast; as harvest time approaches, I reduce the number of rations issued, and compel them to rely upon their own resources; at least 10,000 bales of cotton will be raised by these people, who are conducting the cotton crops on their own accounts. Beside this cotton, they have gardens and corn enough to furnish bread for their families and food for their stock, till harvest time returns. * * * A more industrious, energetic body of citizens does not exist than can be seen at the colonies now."

Again, Col. THOMAS says, with reference to whether the freedmen will work, "I have lately visited a large portion of the State, and find it in a much better condition than I expected. In the eastern part, fine crops of grain are growing, the negroes are at home working quietly; they have contracted with their old masters at fair wages; all seem to accept the change without a shock." It will be seen, from these extracts, that the freedmen will work steadily when working for themselves, and can still be depended on when working for others. The main thing requisite to insure their working in Mississippi, or in any of the other States, is to treat them kindly, respect their rights, and pay them promptly, as agreed upon in the contract.

Col. THOMAS reports that his schools are in good condition, and that there are in the State, 46 teachers, 34 schools, and 2,048 pupils.

The number of freedmen receiving rations from the government during the month of August was 3,262, and refugees for the same month, 407, making in all 3,669; but the September reports show quite a reduction in the number, viz.: 2,855 freedmen and 222 refugees, making a total of 3,077, being a reduction of 669 persons drawing rations from the government, in Mississippi, in one month.

My instructions to Col. THOMAS have been to induce the freedmen to enter into contracts with the planters as rapidly as possible, for the coming year, so as to keep the government relieved from the support of all able-bodied freedmen, and I have also directed him to use his judgment in restoring land, upon which the aged, infirm and indigent are temporarily settled, so that they shall not be turned out to die before suitable provision can be made for their support and protection.

Some apprehensions have been expressed by citizens of Mississippi, and the Mississippi Valley generally, of a negro insurrection, but Col. THOMAS had the State inspected by judicious officers, who report that these fears are groundless.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Kentucky and Tennessee, under the control of Brig.-Gen. C. B. FISKE as Assistant Commissioner, form one district, with headquarters at Nashville. The peculiar position that Kentucky occupies, having remained loyal to the government, yet owning slaves, has occasioned much perplexity to the Commissioner, yet the interests of the freedmen have demanded some supervision and direction in that State.

Tennessee, as the base of operations for the armies operating against Chattanooga and Atlanta, received during the war a large increase of her population, from the adjoining States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and although quite a number accompanied the armies in their movements, and found their way north of the Ohio River, still a large proportion remained to be cared for in their new homes.

Camps were organized under military auspices, and their inmates were the regular recipients of government rations and clothing. It was the first and most pressing duty of the Assistant Commissioner to disseminate these masses, by finding them suitable homes and occupation among the planters of Tennessee and Kentucky. Tennessee has expressed, among the first of the Southern States, the renewal of public confidence, and the planters and farmers have been able to absorb, to a great extent, the labor found in their midst.

Gen. FISKE reports that he has met with great success in breaking up the camps, and in supplying the freedmen with work at good wages, and that he has done so mainly by associating the planters and freedmen with his sub-agents in commissions organized for the purpose of settling local disputes, making labor contracts, and removing from the military courts questions that otherwise would have to be adjudicated by military officers.

Gen. FISKE was chosen for his fitness for the work assigned him, and has administered the affairs of his district so as to meet my approbation.

In August Gen. FISKE issued rations to 3,785 freedmen and to 3,777 refugees, making a total number of persons of 7,562. In September, he had reduced the issues to freedmen to 2,984.

He reports that at the end of October there were 75 schools, 264 teachers, and 14,768 pupils.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

What has been said with reference to Kentucky and Tennessee, will apply in a great measure to Missouri and Arkansas. These States formed one organization of the bureau, to which Brig.-Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE was assigned as Assistant Commissioner, but as Missouri has become a free State, and good laws have been passed, protecting the rights of freedmen, the operations of the bureau have been withdrawn from Missouri, and Gen. SPRAGUE has now only charge of Arkansas.

Gen. SPRAGUE is associating with the military agents citizens of known respectability as agents of the bureau, and finds, in most cases, that they act with fairness toward the freedmen. As it is considered advisable, as far as possible, to cultivate trust and confidence between the planters and freedmen, as the surest protection for their material interests, I have encouraged this plan, and look for good results, wherever it is tested in good faith.

In Arkansas, the active demand for labor, is, in a great measure, settling the condition of society, and by cultivating her cotton fields, the negroes are insured employment and good wages, and the contracts that are made are usually fulfilled.

Gen. SPRAGUE has secured the coöperation of Gen. REYNOLDS, the Department Commander, and of the Provisional Governor of the State.

While instances of broken faith, and even cruelty toward the negro are reported, and while I do not advocate the entire transfer of the administration of freedmen's affairs to the hands of civilians, I have been pleased with the course of Gen. SPRAGUE, as indicated above, and consider that he has discharged his duties with ability and fidelity.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(District of Columbia, including Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudon Counties in Virginia, and also a general supervision of freedmen's affairs in Maryland.)

As soon as the Bureau was organized I called to Washington Col. JOHN EATON, Jr., from the Mississippi Valley, where he had been acting for two or three years as Superintendent of Freedmen, and where he acquired the full confidence of the War Department, and gave him charge of the district above described. He has aided me materially, also, by his practical views upon matters connected with the general field. Several benevolent associations, including the Washington branch, have afforded him substantial aid, particularly in the matter of schools.

A general system for the schools has been adopted, and is working successfully under the supervision of a Superintendent, appointed by the Bureau. At the end of October, forty-one schools were reported in the District, taught by ninety-one teachers. There was a total attendance of 4,884 pupils, a daily average attendance of seventy-five per cent. Five Industrial Schools are also in operation. The number of people thus employed is not reported.

The New-York and Galveston Steamship Line.

SAILING OF THE NEW STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA—REVIVAL OF TRADE IN TEXAS.

The fine new steamship *Saragossa*, of Mr. A. LEARY's line, sailed from Pier No. 50, North River, at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for Galveston, under command of Captain GIFFORD. She took out a large freight of general merchandise for the Texan market, and about a dozen passengers. This ship is a consort of the *Charles C. Leary*, a steamer that Capt. BURSLEY has run between this port and Galveston six months or more, but the *Saragossa* is a larger and swifter craft, and is expected to make the trip in about nine days and a half, or two days short of the *Leary's* passages. Since the close of the war a considerable trade has sprung up in Texas, and not only all the old lines of coasters have been uniformly well freighted both to and from Galveston but Mr. LEARY's steamship business has increased until it has become necessary to build new steamers. Hereafter, until another ship can be built, the *Leary* and *Saragossa* will make fortnightly trips between New-York and Galveston, taking cabin passengers for $75, steerage passengers for $45, and freight at usual rates.

It is represented that there are large quantities of cotton in the interior of Texas that the owners, who have just begun to place confidence in United States Treasury notes, are now hurrying forward to market. Further inland, in Texas, the inhabitants do not to this day understand the value of the United States currency, and they hold their cotton to await the arrival of purchasers who will pay them in gold. A city firm that recently sent an agent to buy cotton in Galveston, Houston and Austin, recently missed realizing $150,000 profit by failing to send specie in season to close their agent's contract.

It is furthermore represented that in Galveston there is a fine opening for Northern young men of enterprise and small capital—just now particularly for carpenters and builders. Capt. GIFFORD says that when he last arrived at Galveston he was constrained to keep his passengers on shipboard until the vessel sailed, because they could not find lodgings in the city. Property-holders in Galveston are looking hopefully forward to the completion of a new railway line from their city, due north, nine hundred miles, to the Pacific Railway line, striking that road at either Lawrence or Emporia, in Kansas, and cutting off a vast western traffic that now flows four thousand miles through the perilous channels of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. About 150 miles of this railroad have been built, and Congress has guaranteed aid in constructing the remainder; so that there seems to be little doubt that the road may be finished within five years. With the finest port on the gulf, and with a railway through Texas, Western Arkansas and Kansas, taking passengers and freight to the gulf in less than half the time and at much less expense than by the river routes, the inhabitants of Galveston may well look forward to a great future for their city.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 23, 1865.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '68..R.	120
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103¼
15,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	100¾
260,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.R.'65	100¾
30,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.......	98¼
9,500	do..2d Ser....	97⅞
20,000	do...........	98
3,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan.........	98⅜
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue......	97⅞
17,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	90
5,000	Missouri 6s......	79
2,000	do.	73⅛
10,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.......	79
19,000	Ohio & M.Cer.b10	28⅞
20,000	do...........	28⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M.......	99
24	Fourth Nat. Bank..	100
500	N. Y. Central......	95½
200	do...........	95⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Pr....	44¼
100	West. U. Teleg'h...	50
100	Quick. Min. Co....	43¼
100	do...........	43½
200	do..........b10	44
100	do...........	43⅝
100	Mar. Min. Co.	14¾
200	Mariposa Pref.....	19½
800	Erie Railroad.....c	95⅝
600	do..........c	95⅝
500	do...........	95½
500	do...........	95⅜
500	do..........s10	94¼
500	do..........s30	93

25	Pacific M. S.Co....	230
2500	Reading R..........	107
1000	do.......b20	107
200	do.......b30	107⅛
400	do.......s30	107
200	do......2d call	107¼
800	do...........	107⅛
500	do.........s10	107½
300	Chi. & R. I.	107
130	do.........b10	107¼
25	P., Ft. W. & C......	105½
100	do...........	105¼
100	Mich. S. & N. I..s60	74¼
200	do.........s60	74
300	do...........	74⅞
100	do.........s10	74¾
600	do...........	74¾
100	do.........b10	74⅞
200	Cleve. & Pitts......	84½
1500	do...........	84¾
300	do.........s15	84
50	do...........	84
45	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	125
100	Chic. & N. W......	35¼
100	do..........c	35⅜
100	do.........b3	35⅜
700	do.........b3	35⅜
500	do..........c	35½
200	do.........s3	35½
1100	Chi. & N.W.Pr...	61¾
200	do.........s3	61⅝
100	do......2d call	61⅞
500	Cleve. & Tol. R....	113
50	C., Bur. & Quin....	113
100	Morris & Essex R..	99½
50	Chic. & Alton Pr...	105
50	Mil. & St. P. Pr...	81½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Mich. S. & N. I.......	74⅝
300	do.........s3	74¾
200	do.........s10	74⅞
1500	do..........c	74⅞
300	do...........	75
100	do.........b5	75
200	do.........b10	75
200	Cleve. & Pitts..x-d	84⅝
200	do..........c	84¾
800	do...........	84¾
600	do..........c	84¾
400	do...........	84⅜
800	do.........b3	84⅜
800	do.........s3	84¼
1400	do...........	84¼
200	P., Ft. W. & C.....	105
100	do.........b3	105
400	Reading R.....x-d	106⅝

100	Chic. & N. W....b3	35⅜
300	do..........c	35¼
300	do..........c	35¼
200	Mar. Pref.	19½
100	do..........c	19½
300	New-York Cen.	95⅝
100	do..........c	95⅝
100	do.........s3	95⅝
200	do.........b5	95¾
200	do...........	95⅝
4300	Erie Railway	95⅝
200	do.........s3	95½
800	do..........c	95¼
600	do..........c	95⅜
300	do...........	95⅜
100	do.........s15	95⅜
100	do.........s3	95⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$25,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s. C. Old Issue.......	103¼
25,000	do...........	103⅝
100	Cum. Coal	44¾
100	do.........s3	44¼
200	do.........b30	44⅜
100	do.........b3	44⅜
700	Schuylkill Coal....	13⅞
300	do.........s10	13⅞
300	do...........	14
2100	do.........s10	14
100	do...........	14¼
100	do.........b3	14½
100	Mariposa Min...b30	15½
100	do...........	15
100	do.........b30	15¼
600	N. Y. Central....s3	95⅜
1400	do...........	95⅜
400	do..........c	95⅜
600	do.........s3	95¼
100	do.........s10	95¼
1000	do...........	95¼
800	Erie Railroad....s3	95⅛
900	do...........	95¼
100	do...........	95⅛
600	do.........s5	95
100	do.........s4	95⅛
200	do.........s15	94
100	do..........c	95⅛
100	Hudson River R.	108¼
200	do.........b10	108½
200	do.........b15	108⅝
100	Chi. & R. I......s3	107
200	do...........	107⅛

300	Reading R....ex-d.	107⅜
300	do.........b10	107⅛
200	do...........	107⅛
600	do.........b5	107⅝
400	do.........s3	107¼
200	do..........c	107½
200	do...........	107⅝
200	M. So. & N. I. R.	74⅜
700	do.........b3	74⅜
400	do.........s3	74½
400	do..........c	74⅜
300	do...........	74½
100	do.........s5	74⅜
100	do.........b10	74⅜
200	do..........c	74⅜
1100	Cleve. & Pitts.x-d	84½
300	do.........b5	84½
600	do.........b10	84⅜
200	do.........b10	84⅜
300	do...........	84⅜
200	do...........	84⅜
100	do.........s5	84⅜
200	do..........c	84⅜
200	do.........s3	84⅜
300	Ch. & N. W.	35⅜
200	do.........b3	35⅜
200	do...........	35⅜
100	do.........s3	35⅜
200	do.........b10	35⅜
100	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	61⅜
200	do.........s3	61⅝
100	do...........	61⅝
100	do...........	61⅝
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

1500	Schuylkill Coa..s10	14
200	Quick. Min. Co.	44
500	New-York Cen...s3	95¼
100	do...........	95¼
100	Erie Railroad....s3	95¼
100	do.........s5	95⅜
100	do...........	95¼
100	Chi. & N. W.Pr....	61⅞

1000	Cleve. & P.x-d.s10	84½
1500	do.........b10	84½
500	do.........s10	84⅜
1000	do...........	84⅜
130	Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅜
100	Chic. & N. W.	35⅜
100	do.........b3	35⅜

MONDAY, Dec. 25—A. M.

The official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of October have been rendered. They show the following results, compared with the same month last year, to which are added the comparative figures for the first ten months of the calendar year.

The Import entries for September at New-York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	Oct. 1865.	Oct. 1864.
Dutiable goods direct........	$16,357,232	$3,770,526
Dutiable bonded............	5,903,993	5,332,928
Free goods..................	795,508	885,079
Total October entries....	$23,056,733	$9,998,533

There was also entered during the month foreign Specie of the value of $77,942 as against $129,775 same month last year. The value of foreign Merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from Bond is $4,699,328, or $1,204,665 less than went into Bond during the month. So that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $21,852,068, on which the Gold Customs collected amounts to $10,973,513, or at the average rate of duty on all the marketed imports, (including free articles,) of 50¼ ⅌ cent. The amount marketed in October, 1864, was $10,159,743, and the Customs $3,670,188.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed for the first ten months of the calendar years 1865–4 are as follows:

	186. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Total entries..............	$169,698,968	$197,634,549
Total marketed..............	$178,296,739	$163,456,422
Customs paid..............	83,490,671	60,041,118
Average duty..............	47 ⅌ cent.	36¾ ⅌ cent.

The Export clearances to Foreign ports, from New-York, for the month of October, were:

	Oct., 1865.	Oct., 1864.
Domestic Produce........	$20,986,936	$16,740,404
Foreign reëxported........	285,307	1,174,264
Gold and Silver...........	2,516,226	2,517,121
Total Oct. Clearances...	$23,788,469	$20,431,789
Average price of Gold....	145 ⅌ cent.	220 ⅌ cent.

The Exports of all descriptions for the first ten months of the calendar year are:

	1865. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1864. Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
Domestic Produce.......	$128,921,293	$170,592,397
Foreign reëxports......	3,799,128	16,717,847
Specie..................	25,205,342	37,453,782
Total..................	$157,925,763	$224,764,026
Average price of Gold...	150½ ⅌ cent.	200 ⅌ cent.

Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1865, to the close of October, the consumption of Foreign Goods through the port of New-York, compares as follows, as between a condition of Peace this season and of War last season:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1865. Peace.	1864. War.
July....................	$19,674,662	$10,684,485
August..................	26,401,412	15,507,970
September..............	25,586,747	12,075,000
October.................	21,852,068	10,159,743
Total 4 months..........	$93,514,689	$48,427,198
Customs in Gold.........	46,795,094	17,577,892
Average duties...........	50 ⅌ cent.	36¾ ⅌ cent.

The monthly Customs at this port since July 1 to the close of October, actually received on Foreign Merchandise marketed, were as follows:

July, 1865........	$9,778,277	September........	$12,929,615
August...........	13,113,689	October...........	10,973,513

Total New-York duties collected.......... $46,795,094

Miscellaneous Custom-house items.......... 404,[illegible]

Total deposited in Treasury Office.......... $47,[illegible]

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,463,578 as against the total entries of $2,172,170 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,449,445 against $5,112,979 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $463,389 against $1,760,231 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,840,783. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 18,146 bales; the number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 2,314.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st November) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January........	$10,557,849	Oct..............	$23,056,733
February........	11,366,964	Nov. 4.........	5,375,188
March...........	15,769,131	Nov. 11.........	6,174,668
April...........	13,937,972	Nov. 18.........	5,807,738
May.............	12,699,034	Nov. 25.........	6,793,221
June............	16,619,289	Dec. 2.........	5,143,622
July............	18,908,198	Dec. 9.........	3,344,058
August..........	24,293,536	Dec. 16.........	6,754,249
September.......	22,480,272	Dec. 23.........	6,463,578
Total to date..........			$215,555,213
Against same time 1864....			213,218,328
Increase since Jan. 1......			$2,336,887

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported since January 1, are:

January........	$16,561,596	October........	$21,272,243
February........	15,750,802	Nov. 8.........	6,127,156
March...........	14,397,718	Nov. 15.........	6,415,565
April...........	7,711,648	Nov. 22.........	5,022,789
May.............	8,258,275	Nov. 29.........	3,840,229
June............	8,246,644	Dec. 6.........	5,618,019
July............	12,812,075	Dec. 13.........	4,810,169
August..........	14,681,077	Dec. 20.........	5,449,445
September.......	13,028,314		
Total to date..........			$170,005,[illegible]
Against same time 1864....			212,404,[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1......			$42,399,[illegible]

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January........	$3,184,853	October........	$2,516,226
February........	1,023,201	Nov. 4.........	92,708
March...........	381,913	Nov. 11.........	198,460
April...........	961,026	Nov. 18.........	1,010,458
May.............	7,255,071	Nov. 25.........	723,516
June............	5,109,472	Dec. 2.........	96,974
July............	723,986	Dec. 9.........	490,930
August..........	1,554,398	Dec. 16.........	1,420,924
September.......	2,494,973	Dec. 23.........	463,389
Total to date..........			$29,699,788
Against same time 1864....			49,099,851
Decrease since Jan. 1......			$19,400,063

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January........	$2,042,347	July...........	$1,092,804
February........	896,082	August.........	1,681,208
March...........	1,673,444	September.......	2,027,146
April...........	2,307,024	October........	2,479,087
May.............	1,257,651	November........	1,952,673
June............	750,465	Dec. 2.........	2,519,983
Total in 1865..........			$20,680,164
Total in 1864..........			12,952,957
Increase in 1865........			$7,727,207

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January........	$4,276,399	January.........	$2,449,289
February........	4,823,214	February........	913,438
March...........	5,471,626	March...........	2,009,685
April...........	6,389,560	April...........	163,186
May.............	8,230,195	May.............	10,292,808
June............	7,887,554	June............	1,066,278
July............	9,908,190	July............	5,714,377
August..........	13,190,400	August..........	454,875
September.......	13,037,062	September.......	4,117,439
October.........	11,064,409	October.........	5,885,808
November........	10,138,601	November........	4,248,783
Dec. 2..........	952,695	Dec. 2..........	310,449
Dec. 9..........	1,752,255	Dec. 9..........	152,170
Dec. 16.........	2,183,937	Dec. 16.........	175,604
Dec. 23.........	1,840,783	Dec. 23.........	114,869
Total........	$101,145,980	Total.........	$39,068,787

The Trade of the week past was active in both the Import entries and Export clearances. About one-third of the former, however, go into Bond to await the preparations for the Spring trade. The Customs of the week were under two millions, while the gross Import entries, (including Bonded,) are about six and half millions. A very active shopping trade is going on for the holidays, and there is also a good show of business in the Domestic Commission line. Money works steady at 6@7 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges a fraction lower than at the close of the previous week.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin.....	145⅞@147¼@145⅞
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years.....	103⅝@103⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years.....	91⅞@92⅛
New-York Central.....	96⅝@95⅝
New-York and Erie.....	93⅞@97¼@96⅝
Rock Island.....	108⅞@107
Michigan Southern.....	75½@74⅜
Michigan Central.....	117@117
Illinois Central.....	134@134
Hudson River.....	109⅛@108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	92½@94@83¼@84⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago.....	105¾@105⅛
Chicago and Northwestern.....	36⅞@35⅜
Almaden Quicksilver.....	47⅛@42⅛@44
Mariposa Gold.....	15⅛@14⅜
Cumberland.....	43⅜@44⅝
Reading.....	107@105⅝@107⅛
Northwestern Preferred.....	62⅜@61⅜
Canton Land Co.....	45⅛@45⅛
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....	29⅛@28⅞

The Government Funds were firm and in demand, and Gold weak at a further decline of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., Saturday, as compared with Friday's sales. A large business was done in the new 5-20s at 100⅝ ⅌ cent., and there was a demand for the 7-30s as high as 98¼ for the first and 97⅞@98 ⅌ cent. for the second and third series. The old 5-20s were scarce, and 103¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. is the nominal quotation. Money was unusually easy to the Brokers, owing in part to the fact that three days' interest is earned by lenders before the next regular day of business. The rates are 6@7 ⅌ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the Railway speculation was rather free from excitement, but generally firm. The Erie movement was 95 ⅌ cent. early in the forenoon, heavy purchases for the *Bull* account being made at this figure. Later in the dealings, 95¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. was paid for Tuesday's delivery. Reading was especially firm at 107¼@107⅜ ex dividend. The general quotations in the afternoon were as follows, compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s........	92⅞	92½	Northwest........	35⅛	35⅜
U. S. 5-20s........	103¼	103⅜	N. West Pref.....	61⅜	61⅜
U. S. 7-30s........	98⅛	98¼	Rock Island......	107	107
N. Y. Central....	95½	95¼	Fort Wayne......	105¼	105¼
Erie............	95⅝	95½	Cumb'land Coal.	43⅝	44⅜
Hudson...........	108⅛	108⅛	Quicksilver......	43⅝	44
Reading...........	107	107½	Mariposa........	14⅞	14⅝
Mich. Southern..	75	74⅞	Canton...........	45	45⅛
Illinois Central..	134	134	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28⅞
Pittsburgh......	85⅛	84⅜	American Gold..	145⅞	145⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London.	109¼	109¼

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to Washington in the afternoon. The telegrams in several of the morning papers that the January Gold Interest will be prepaid on Tuesday next, 26th of December, we understand to be a mistake. The New-York Office will not be ready for the payments on the January Coupons or on the registered interest until the Tuesday following Jan. 2. Checks will be ready at the close of business on Saturday next, Dec. 30, for parties holding and presenting in advance, 30 or more coupons.

The Market National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *six* ⅌ cent., the Atlantic National *six* ⅌ cent., the Continental National *five* ⅌ cent. The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'..........	110	Irving..............	110
North River..........	120	Metropolitan........	119
National............	105	Market..............	110
Merchants' Exch'ge..	101½	Nassau..............	106
State of New-York...	102	Corn Exchange.......	112
Commerce...........	107	St. Nicholas........	100
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n..	100	Commonwealth........	103
Broadway...........	225	Importers' & Traders'	101
Ocean...............	90	Central National.....	105
American Exchange.	110	First National.......	206
Pacific..............	160	Fourth National......	94
Bank of the Republic.	110	Ninth National.......	106¼
Hanover.............	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	91	Han.& St. Jos. Con.....	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76........	102	Del. L. & W. 2d M.....	103
Erie 1st M., '68........	98½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	91
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83....	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.......	74
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	95⅝	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	101
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93¼	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund...	98
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69...	100	N. J. Central 1st M.....	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	93⅛	N. J. Central 2d M......	102½
Harlem 3ds, '68.......	90	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.. 3d..	87
Mich. C.new,1sts,8s,'82..	111½	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con...	85
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts..	112½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	75
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds.....	88	Chi. & Alton Inc........	85
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68..	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	82½
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	93½	Pen. R. R. Bonds........	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	78	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	84
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.....	82	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	86
Han.& St. Jos. L. G....	95½		

The steamers for Europe carried out $452,764 in Gold and Silver bars and coin, making the whole shipments of the week $463,389. The Gold Customs received for the week at the New-York Treasury office amount to $1,840,783; the payments of Gold Interest to $114,869.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,479,792 86—including for Customs, $198,000; on account of Loan, $132,600; Coin certificates, $317,280. Payments, $1,927,386 76. Balance, $77,416,949 04.

The following January Dividends, half-yearly, have thus far been announced by the

Banks of this city; nearly all on National capitals:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Broadway	12	America (local)	5
Tradesmens'	7½	Commerce	5
N. Y. Exchange	6	Continental	5
Metropolitan	6	Atlantic	6
Mechanics'	5	Market	6
Chatham	7	Peoples' (local)	5
Hanover	6	Importers'	4
Commonwealth	5	Citizens'	5
Marine	6	North River (local)	6
Park	6	Mech. & Merc. (local)	5
Eighth	5	Butchers'	5
Tenth	5	Irving	5
New-York	5	Merch. Exchange	5
Shoe & Leather	5	Third	5
Fifth	5		

The Bull s Head, (local,) a quarterly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent.

A fresh demand for Compound Legal-Tenders, on which from 6 to 18 months' interest has accrued, sprang up during the past week, accounted for by the preparations making for the 1st January quarterly statements of the National Banks. A circular from the National Currency Bureau recently sent to the Banks requires that the lawful Money of all descriptions held by the Banks must be at least 25 ℘ cent. of all their Notes in circulation, their Deposits, both public and general, and their old local Notes (if any) still in circulation. The Money to be counted is to consist of Gold and Silver, Greenback United States Notes and Compound or other interest-bearing Legal Tender.

The Foreign Trade Exchanges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you mislaid my statement for last week, I now send it for the fortnight embracing that and the present week. It is made up on the same principles as before, except that I now deduct 32 ℘ cent. from currency export (instead of the rough 33⅓ hitherto) to get at their gold value:

N. Y. Exports of Produce in two weeks	$10,259,634
Deduct 32 ℘ cent	3,283,082
Gold value	6,976,552
N. Y. Exports of Corn and Bullion	1,884,313
Gold value of New-York Exports	8,860,865
Exports of Cotton from Southern ports to Europe 26,524 bales at £31 ℘ bale, and $4 80 ℘ £	3,797,071
Gold value of the above	12,658,836
N. Y. Imports from foreign countries for the fortnight	13,207,766
Excess of imports	548,930

Upon looking back I find that if I take the imports and exports for the three last weeks, including the above two, there is an excess of $4,425,705 in the exports for the three weeks. I observe the largest previous imports in any two consecutive weeks were $12,841,000, in September last. The stock of Cotton in Southern ports is larger than at any time in September, October or November last.

INVESTIGATOR.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MORAN, CRANE & CO. WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 50 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, FOR $330,000 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF UNION COUNTY, N. J., redeemable as follows:

Jan. 1, 1868	$30,000	Jan. 1, 1875	$30,000
Jan. 1, 1869	30,000	Jan. 1, 1876	30,000
Jan. 1, 1870	30,000	Jan. 1, 1877	30,000
Jan. 1, 1871	30,000	Jan. 1, 1878	30,000
Jan. 1, 1873	30,000	Jan. 1, 1879	30,000
Jan. 1, 1874	30,000		

Interest payable at the State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J. July and January.

These bonds are issued to fund the debt created for bounties, are duly authorized by Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, and by resolution of the Board of Freeholders of the County, who are authorized to levy a tax to provide for payment of principal and interest at maturity. The County of Union embraces nine townships, including the cities of Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, &c., and its taxables, amounting to about $18,000,000, make these bonds an undoubted security.

Bids for the whole or any part will be received up to TUESDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 M. The Board of Freeholders reserve the right of rejecting all bids not considered to the interest of the county. For further particulars, apply at No. 50 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, VA. 1,000 shares for sale by GALWEY, KIRKLAND & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 7,548 bbls. Flour, 875 bbls. and 3,176 bags Corn Meal, 600 bushels Wheat, 1,083 bushels Rye, 9,550 bushels Oats, 700 bushels Barley, 300 bushels Malt, 140 bbls. Pork, 457 pkgs. Cut Meats, 492 pkgs. Lard, 85 bbls. Beef, and 280 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pots, $9@$9 25; Pearls, $10 50@$10 75, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has attracted less attention, though prices have favored buyers. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 20c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 20c.@22c.; Rio at 17½c.@20c.; Native Ceylon, 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and firm. Middlings, 51c.@52c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales, 4,300 bales. The week's receipts add up 18,146 bales, against sales and resales of 33,500 bales, and exports (during the last three days) of 3,170 bales. The receipts at the port have been 86,732 bales since the 1st of December, and 401,452 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The exports have been 38,523 bales since Dec. 1, and 166,227 bales since Sept. 1, 1865. Estimated stock available in this market at the close, 200,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, but quoted, if anything, a shade firmer, especially in the instance of desirable lots of shipping brands, which have been much less freely offered. Sales, since our last, 5,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7 15@$7 65; very inferior to choice Extra State at $8 25@$8 75, chiefly at $8 25@$8 45; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 60@$9 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 15	@$7 65
Extra State	8 25	@ 8 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 60	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 80	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 80	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 50

Southern Flour is unaltered to-day; sales since our last 500 bbls. in lots at $8 80@$10 for poor to good, and $10 10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive; sales 250 bbls. Extra at $8 20@$11 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 20@$4 30 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 65 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive to-day, but held very firmly. Sales, since our last, 16,500 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 42; Old Amber Spring at $1 85; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 65@$1 80; and Amber State at $2 45 ℘ bushel. Corn has not varied materially. Sales, since our last, 35,000 bushels, at 91c.@95c. for unsound, and 96c.@97½c. for sound mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull. Oats have been in fair demand and tending upward. We quote: State at 62c.@63c.; Old Western at 60c.@62c.; and unsound at 48c.@53c., ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair request and buoyant at 70c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in good demand at 25c.@65c. for new, and 10c.@45c. for one year old, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 68,446 Hides; sales, 68,900 Hides and 487 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 12,500 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 24@25 ℔s., at 18¾c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 14,500 Buenos Ayres, 22@23 ℔s., at 18c.@18½c., gold, usual selection; 7,000 Montevideo, part to arrive, 21½@22 ℔s., at 17½c., gold, usual selection; 3,600 California, 22 ℔s., and 4,000 California Kipps, 9 ℔s., on private terms; 800 West Indies, at auction, 17 ℔s., at 11c@17c., currency, as they run; 8,000 Texas, 24 ℔s., at 18c.@22c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 Aspinwall, 18@20 ℔s., at 14½c., gold, usual selection; 800 Southwestern, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 10,000 Pernambuco Dry Salted, 29@30 ℔s., part at 10¾c., usual selection; 487 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 ℔s., at 10c., gold, rejecting sea damaged; 1,600 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 ℔s., at 9½c., gold, usual selection; 2,000 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 50@70 ℔s., at 11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Slaughter Ox, 70 ℔s., at 12½c.@13c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Slaughter Cow, 50 ℔s., at 9c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 187,900 Dry Hides, (same time in 1864, 365,100), 1,100 Wet Salted do., and 100 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of: 41,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 26,500 California; 31,000 Rio Grande; 40,000 Orinoco; 5,000 Porto Cabello; 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 2,600 Honduras, &c.; 1,000 Tampico and Matamoras; 9,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 1,000 Chili and Peru; 1,000 Maracaibo; 2,300 Savanilla, &c.; 8,000 Texas; 12,000 African Kips; 1,500 East Indies Common; 100 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 1,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande and Montevideo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. HULL & Co., notice thus: "The demand for Hemlock Sole continues very moderate from all sections, a small representation of buyers having been in the Swamp. Prices on some descriptions are ½c.@1c. lower, prime qualities, however, bringing very nearly last week's rates. Most of the trade, though willing sellers at our outside quotations, are comparatively firm, and refuse to make the concessions demanded by large buyers. The receipts from the tanneries foot up about 40,000 Sides, leaving the supply very little altered. Oak Tanned continues as last noted, quiet under a limited demand, the light stock enabling holders to main prices." We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good heavy, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle cropped, good, 48c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies, cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 34c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 37c.@38½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 33c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 19c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 37c.@44c., cash, ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very dull to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 07½ ℘ gallon. Crude do. at $8@$8 25. Resin at $6 37½@$20 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Continue in very limited demand and quite heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached do. at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60@$2 65; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 10; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 44; Olive fat $1 80@$1 85, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 41½c.@42c. for Crude; 66c.@67c. for Refined in bond; and 85c.@86c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, at essentially unchanged prices, the market closing firmly, though without any special activity. Sales since our last of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $28 12½@$28 43¾, closing at $28 37½, regular, for Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess; $30@$30 50 for new Mess; and $23 50@$24 (nominally) for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,800 bbls. New Mess, December and January delivery, sellers' option, at $30 50@$28 50 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13c.@16c. for Hams; sales 200 pkgs. Bacon has been in more demand, and sales have been made of 750 bxs., including Cumberland Cut, for January and February delivery, seller's options, at 13¼c.@15c.; Long Rib and long Clear, deliverable by Jan. 10, at 16c., in bulk: and Dry Salted Bellies, at 15¾c. ℘ ℔. Dressed Hogs have been plenty and heavy at 14½c.@13¾c. ℘ ℔. Lard is buoyant; sales 800 tcs. and bbls. at 15¾c.@19½c.; also 2,250 tcs. January and February delivery, sellers' option, at 17¾c.@18c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet but firm at $35@$38 for Prime Mess, and $40@$43 for India Mess. Beef Hams are inquired for; 200 bbls. States and Western were sold at $32 25@$37, the latter rate for very choice ℘ bbl. Butter continues dull and heavy at 30c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@55c. for fancy to extra State, and 20c.@35c. for Wessern, ℘ ℔. Cheese is inactive at 14c.@19c. for poor to choice ℘ ℔. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	35	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ ℔	35	@55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ℘ ℔	41	@42
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ℘ ℔	36	@38
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ℘ ℔	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ ℔	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ ℔	38	@40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ ℔	38	@40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ ℔	38	@40
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ ℔	32	@35
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ ℔	34	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ ℔	28	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ ℔	28	@32
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ ℔	28	@32
Common Western—firkins, ℘ ℔	22	@24
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ ℔	28	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ ℔	30	@32

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¼	@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	15	@16
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@18

SKINS—Deer have been quiet but firm, including Honduras at 66c.@67½c.; San Juan, 60c.@62½c.; Bolivar, 37½c.@40c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 65c.@67½c.; Chagres, 62½c.@65c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 46c.@50c.; Para, 57½c.@60c., in gold, ℘ ℔. In the line of goat the arrival is noted of 95 bales of Tampico, via Havana, being balance of the cargo of the *George*, and also of a small shipment from Vera Cruz, the first of the new crop, which comes to market fully two months earlier than usual. Another installment is expected before the close of the year. The demand is extremely small, and the views of manufacturers comparatively low, very few being willing to pay even 50c. gold for Mexicans.

SUGARS—The market has been quiet and rather heavy since our last. Sales since our last 310 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14c. ℘ ℔. We quote fair to good grocers' Sugars 13@13½c.; fair to good refining do. at 11½c.@12c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are quiet at 14½c.@18½c. ℘ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 15,000 ℔s. at 17c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 72,000 ℔s. at 13¾c.@14½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quiet but held firmly, including ordinary to finest Hyson at from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 20 to $1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong at 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong at 60c.@$1 50 ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in active demand and firm. Sales, 817 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@18c., and 93 hhds. Virginia, at 8c.@13c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Small sales have been made at from $2 28@$2 30 ℘ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, to-day, with 526 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 150 bales Cotton, at ½d.@7-16d. ℘ ℔; and by steamer, 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. 6d. For Glasgow—200 bbls. Resin on private terms. For Cork and orders (excluding the West Coast of Ireland)—A brig, with grain, at 5s. 6d. For Antwerp—300 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d.; 60 tons Mahogany at 22s. 6d., and 100,000 feet Oak Plank at $10. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark from Galveston to Liverpool, Cotton at 1d.; a bark, 700 tons, from New-Orleans to Liverpool, Cotton, £1,000; one, 323 tons, to Antwerp, 12,000 bushels Rye, 6s. ℘ quarter; a Bre. brig, 2,000 Petroleum, to Hamburg, 6s.; a Br. bark, 384 tons, to Havana, $2,500, gold; a Br. schr., 1,400 bbls., to the Windward, 85c., gold; a schr., to Pembroke, Iron, $3; one to Eastport, Flour, 40c.; one to New-London, Staves, $9@$10; a Br. brig, 293 tons, to Rio Janeiro, 3,000 bbls. Flour; a schr., 320 tons, to Aspinwall; one, 260 tons, to Swan Island and back, Guano; a Br. bark, 804 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York; a bark, 425 tons, to Havana; a brig, 407 tons, same voyage; a schr. to Mobile, and a brig, 442 tons, to Charleston and back, on private terms.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

SATURDAY, Dec. 23, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Farley, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the chair.

The minutes of December twenty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of Advent E. L. for a donation to pay taxes; whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the congregation of Advent E. L. for the sum of sixty-four dollars and eighty cents, to enable him to pay the amount of taxes on said property for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to complete the monument to the soldiers in Calvary Cemetery, in accordance with the plan and specifications approved by the Finance Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and he is hereby empowered to draw his requisition on the Comptroller (and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay said requisition) for the expense thereof; provided, the said expense shall not exceed the sum appropriated for that purpose by chapter six hundred and forty-six of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Doctor R. H. Westervelt to place a small block of marble on the curb-stone, to be used as a sign in front of his premises, number eight hundred and fifty-two Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized to take the necessary legal measures to cause Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, to be opened according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Walsh and Patrick Feeny, respectively, for two hundred dollars, for extra services rendered the Common Council, and charge the same to its proper appropriation.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, where not already done by the owners of property on said street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on National Affairs from the consideration of a resolution from the Board of Councilmen to furnish the Eleventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, a new stand of colors.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of a petition of the Managers of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women for a donation.

Which was carried.

He then presented the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. E. A. Schmidt, First Directress of the New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women, for the sum of five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eight cents as a donation, to be applied by the said First Directress in redemption of the property of the said asylum, which was sold for unpaid assessment for building a sewer in Marion-street, on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Streets from further consideration of a resolution for widening Morris-street from West-street to Broadway, and for extending the same from Broadway to Broad and Beaver-streets.

Which was carried.

He then offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings for the widening of Morris-street, on the northerly side, from West-street to Broadway, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map hereto annexed, made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, December eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and which forms a part of the resolution.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of remunerating James Maines for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of making a donation of four thousand dollars in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Union Aid Society.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay bill of Edward Van Rand, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Captain J. S. Henry.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring to donate five hundred dollars to the Tompkins Seaman's Homœopathic Dispensary.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report to pay J. D. Moore for blasting rocks in Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was laid over.

Report of the Committee on National Affairs, to pay sundry bills incurred in connection with the funeral obsequies of Colonel Matthew Murphy.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolution appropriating two triangular pieces of ground at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, as sites for the erection of statues of Fulton and Morse, and making it the duty of the Mayor to open a subscription list for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of such statues, are returned without my signature.

No one more sincerely honors the genius of those illustrious benefactors of mankind than myself, and I would cheerfully aid in any proper mode for the commemoration of their fame.

I consider, however, the sites as ineligible and the manner in which the required funds are to be raised as objectionable, if not impracticable.

The appropriate place, in my judgment for the statues of these great inventors, is in the Central Park, and there will be no difficulty in procuring the means for the erection of such works of art, when it is understood that they are to be so suitably located.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Which was received and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes, and directed to be published in all the papers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the name of Elisha Byrne, of number sixty-eight Bayard-street, be included in the list of blind persons who are to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to David Jones to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises in Sixth-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Philip Lohl to erect and keep a poultry stand in front of his premises number one hundred and eighty-nine Bowery, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Colgan to place a sign in front of his premises, number eighty-eight Forsyth-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Hennessey to erect a stand for the sale of papers on the northeast corner of Houston and Mott streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lalor & Hollenham to place a sign on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to be lighted with gas, as soon as practicable.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Croton water mains be laid in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Tyler to maintain a stand for the sale of refreshments at the southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas-light Company be and they are hereby authorized to lay mains in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-sixth-street, and the Street Commissioner be directed to place gas-lamps in said avenue immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas-light Company be and they are hereby authorized to lay mains in Sixtieth-street, from the Fifth to the Third avenues, and the Street Commissioner be directed to place gas lamps in said street immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Gas Company be and it is hereby directed to cause gas mains to be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and gas lamps placed therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a cross-walk be laid across Third-street, opposite number two hundred and twenty-eight, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Third-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Eleventh-avenue, be lighted with gas immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas-light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Harlem Gas-light Company be and they are hereby directed to lay gas mains in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to cause gas lamp-posts to be placed therein as soon as possible.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Susan Brady to place a small coal-box on the sidewalk in front of her premises, number four hundred and forty-seven East Thirteenth-street, the same not to interfere with public travel, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William T. Welton to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers thirty-four New-Bowery and one hundred and three Bayard-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Commissioners on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the low ground from about Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street to about Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street, over which slowly flows a small stream of water, and also all the ponds and stagnant pools in the immediate vicinity, be properly drained and filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance thereto be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the name of Ann Welsh, residing at number thirty-four Henry-street, be added to the list of blind persons.

(By Board of Councilmen, December thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Third-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Fifty-sixth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavements, to pave Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved that permission be, and the same is hereby given, to B. Sebastian to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and eighteen Bowery; to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Mary Dwyer, Number one hundred and fifty Roosevelt-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive a donation of fifty dollars.

(By Board of Councilmen, December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Ashburton and Wolfenstein to exhibit goods in front of their premises, numbers one hundred and eighty-four and one hundred and ninety-four Chatham-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council, provided the same does not interfere with public travel.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Margaret Corbett to keep a stand in front of number eighty-eight Bowery, she having obtained consent of the property owners.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Robert Hening to keep a show-case in front of his premises, number twenty-seven Avenue D, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution by the Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby directed to place a gas-lamp and cause it to be lighted, in front of number one hundred and twelve Willett street.

(By Board of Councilmen, December fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by adding thereto the following words: "At the expense of the applicant.")

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph G. and I. Edge & Company for the sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, for fireworks furnished on the occasion of celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence; and the Comptroller is hereby further authorized and directed to charge the same to the appropriation for celebrating the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or to the account of city contingencies.

Which was laid over.

An ordinance creating an Inspector of City Railroads in the City of New-York.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Sebastian Lowzer with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars be and the same is hereby donated to Sebastian Lowzer, being the amount of damages sustained by him in consequence of loss of barge off Pier number fifty-six East River, on the twenty-seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Lowzer for the above-named sum, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Thomas Cahill to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and forty-two Broadway, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Maurice Powers to place a Venetian door in front of his place of business, number one Chatham-square, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution in favor of paying G. W. Roome for services rendered on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to add the following named blind persons to his list to receive a donation of fifty dollars from the Corporation:

Michael Cronan, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

Patrick Fagan, Forty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

Jeremiah Curtin, Fifty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

David O'Brien, number one hundred and twelve East Forty-second-street.

Jeremiah McCarty, Fifty-third-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, Fifty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

(By Board of Councilmen, December eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolved, That the name of Isaac Burnstein, of number seven New-Canal-street, be placed upon the list of blind persons who are to receive the sum of fifty dollars.

(By Board of Councilmen, December nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bumpte, Ockershausen and Company to exhibit goods in front of their place of business, numbers four hundred and sixty-four, four hundred and sixty-eight and four hundred and seventy Washington-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was received.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be regulated and graded, the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the taxes levied against the church property known as the Congregation of Beth-Hamedrash, situated in Allen-street, between Broome and Grand streets, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, be and the same is hereby remitted, and the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of said church for the sum of seventy-three dollars and thirty-six cents, together with interest, the said sum to be applied in payment of the above-named tax, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the assessment levied against the German church in Forty-ninth-street, between the Tenth and Ninth avenues, for building sewer through said street, be, and the same is hereby remitted, and the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Pastor of said church for the sum of five hundred and thirty-two dollars thirty-two cents, together with interest from the date of the confirmation of the assessment, the said sum to be applied to cancel the above-named assessment, and charge the same to account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the assessment levied against the church property of the Church of the Pilgrims, situated in Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for paving said street with Belgian pavement, be cancelled, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of said church, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-three cents, together with interest thereon from the date of confirmation of assessment, the said sum to be applied in cancelling the above-named assessment, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the salary of the Regulator of Public Clocks be and hereby is increased from the sum of five hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Matthew Bird, Treasurer, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-six cents, to enable him to pay an assessment against the property of Rutgers-street Church, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Solomon Jenner, President of the Opthalmic Hospital, for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be taken from the appropriation of Donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-ninth streets, be flagged a space of four feet wide, and curb and gutter stones set therein, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of both sides of Fifty-first-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be flagged and reflagged, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of five hundred dollars, for the half-yearly donation to the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and that he be further authorized and directed to pay to the said Treasurer of that institution five hundred dollars on the first of October next, and to continue the semi-annual payments of five hundred dollars each during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Fleming for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, as a donation for the loss of his horse from off Hubert-street, North River, and charge the same to account of Donations and Charities.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Forty-ninth-street, between the First and Second avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, on the southwest corner of Forty-eighth-street and Second-avenue, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks flagged, where necessary, in Forty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth avenue, be flagged a space four feet wide through the middle of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset when necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks flagged, where necessary, in Eighty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Francis Payntz to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of his property, south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said work to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers for receiving basin and culverts, southeast corner of Forty-eight-eighth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That sidewalks on the southwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Eighth-avenue be flagged and reflagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Owen Cavanagh for the sum of two hundred dollars for services rendered as clerk to the Joint Committee appointed to celebrate the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that when the board adjourn it do so to meet on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen McKnight, Ottiwell, Farley—3.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien Van Voorhis—9.

Alderman Norton moved that the present order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell, Farley—3.

Alderman Jones called up General Order number four hundred and forty-six, which was a paper from the Board of Councilmen, being a communication from the Comptroller with draft of an ordinance making additional appropriations for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Alderman Ryers called for a division of the question, that the different amounts be acted on separately.

Which was carried.

The different items were read, as follows:

Contingencies, Law Department, $9,000.

And the same was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—9.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Masterson, Ottiwell—3.

Contingencies, Croton Acqueduct Board, $2,000.

And the same was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Shannon, Jeremiah, Brice, O'Brien, Farley—5.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—8.

Opening new streets, $2,500.

And the same was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, Farley, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien—6.

On motion of Alderman Moore the action on the above item was reconsidered and the same was laid over.

Sewer repairing and cleaning, twenty thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Jeremiah, Brice, Farley—6.

Negative—Alderman Moore, the President, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—9.

The same was received and laid over.

Sewerage Surveys, one thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Jeremiah, Brice, Farley, Van Voorhis—7.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien—8.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Compilation of laws and ordinances, thirteen thousand dollars.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Brice, O'Brien, Farley—6.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Gedney, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—9.

Pending the further consideration, Alderman Jones moved to suspend the further reading.

Which was carried.

And the papers were laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Councilmen and the President of the Board of Aldermen, each, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered as Commissioners of Health, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Rome for the sum of three hundred and sixty-two dollars, for materials and labor furnished to the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence, at the City Hall and Union-square, as per annexed bill; and the Comptroller is further authorized and directed to charge the same to the appropriation for celebrating the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor, of resolution increasing the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk, Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears.

The resolution was adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, and Van Voorhis—14.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Resolution by the Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander Brandon for the sum of three thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars, for materials and labor furnished to the Joint Special Committee of the Common Council, on celebrating the anniversary of our National Independence, used in decorating the City Hall building, the stand occupied by His Honor the Mayor and the Common Council in reviewing the military at Union-square, and at the other public stands furnished by the Street Commissioner, as per annexed bill; and the Comptroller is further authorized and directed to charge the same to the appropriation for Celebrating the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or the account for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel A. Hills, one of the petitioners annexed, for the sum of eighty-one dollars and ten cents, to be as a donation, to be applied by said Hills in payment of the annexed bill of taxes imposed upon the Congregational Church of Harlem, as therein described, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to procure for, and present to, the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York State Militia, National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, the colors at present used by the regiment having been worn out in the many services in which the gallant New-York City regiment has participated, and the sum of eight hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the same, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—15.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Abraham Depew, for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him in consequence of an alteration in the grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and Bloomingdale road, the amount to be charged to the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. Van Ranst, for the sum of four hundred and eighty-eight dollars, being the amount of the annexed bill for coaches furnished to various committees of the Board of Councilmen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ottiwell—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Flynn, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley and Van Voorhis—10.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Lot on the south side of Pier number thirty-six, North River, be widened seventy feet on the easterly side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman McKnight—1.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Kane, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Parochial School in Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of their fund for building a new school-house, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Barnard, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on Fire Department of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of O. and J. Mowbray, in the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be taken from and charged to the appropriation for City Contingencies; such amount being in full for damages sustained by them by reason of the apparatus of Hook and Ladder Company number eleven being run into the show-window of the premises occupied by them, upon the occasion of the fire at Chrystie-street, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants in favor of the chairman, clerks, messengers, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper and the official reporter appointed by the Board of Canvassers, December seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for the amounts respectively, as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the amounts hereby ordered to be paid as above to be taken from the appropriation for "Election Expenses," or any other account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Alderman Masterson presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw warrants in favor of the persons and for the amounts respectively as passed by the Board of City Canvassers, December eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for services to said board, the amounts to be taken from the appropriation for "Election Expenses," or any other account having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was lost.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Van Voorhis—11.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Jeremiah, Farley—3.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution to amend section twenty-one, article three, of chapter forty of the several ordinances of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and to regulate prices or rates of fare to be taken or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen as follows:

Resolved, That Third-avenue, from its intersection at Fourth-avenue and the Bowery, to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars, to be in full payment for the annexed bill for refreshments, crape, &c., furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Michael Murphy, and charge the same to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—The President, Alderman Norton—2.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Alderman Flynn moved to take up the consideration of General Order number four hundred and forty-eight, being an ordinance making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the item of appropriation for grading Hamilton-square, fifty thousand dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution to increase the pay of Inspectors of Sewers.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Brice—9.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—5.

Which was lost, reconsidered and laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Moore, Treasurer, for the sum of forty-seven dollars, being the amount of assessment against the property of the Sisters of Charity in East Broadway.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—14.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman O'Brien moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Jeremiah, Masterson, O'Brien, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Ottiwell, Van Voorhis—9.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Alderman Ryers moved to take up General Order number two hundred and ninety-nine, being a report in favor of making a donation of five thousand dollars to the Parochial School on Fourteenth-street, laid over at the last meeting.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—12.

Negative—The President, Alderman Jeremiah—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to the Harlem Bridge be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged a space of four feet wide through the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Resolution by Board of Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. Hayes for the amount of the annexed bill (two hundred and ninety-six dollars,) for services rendered at the funeral of Captain Henry, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Alderman Masterson moved to again take up General Orders Number Two Hundred and Ninety-nine, being a report of the Committee on Finance in favor of making a donation of five thousand dollars in aid of the Parochial School in Fourteenth-street.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, McKnight, Ryers, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Shannon moved that the board do now adjourn:

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Shannon, Brice, O'Brien—4.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—10.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Brice, Masterson, Ottiwell, O'Brien, Farley, Van Voorhis—13.

Negative—Alderman Shannon—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Shannon here renewed the motion to adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

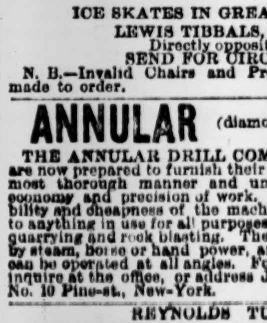
Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, the President, Norton, Flynn, Shannon, Ryers, O'Brien—8.

Negative—Aldermen McKnight, Jeremiah, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Van Voorhis—6.

And the Chairman pro tem. announced that it stood adjourned until Tuesday next, twenty-sixth inst., at one o'clock P.M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON,
Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL,
Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr.,
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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1	$100,000
On route No. 2	200,000
On route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, for the following supplies, *which must be of the best quality*, to be delivered free of expense to the government at the Navy-yard, New-York, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,124 ℔s. Lignumvitæ, 23 inches diameter.

3,000 pieces 2 inch Spruce Plank, 10 inches wide, 13 to 16 feet long.

4,500 ℔s. Iron Cut Nails, viz: 2,050 ℔s. 20d.; 1,660 ℔s. 12d.; 1,500 ℔s. 10d., and 500 ℔s. 8d.

610 gallons Lard Oil.

210 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil.

One Iron Planer, Stover's patent, bed 6 feet long to plane 5 feet, 28 inches wide and 28 inches high.

One Bolt Cutter, geared to cut from ¼ to 1½ inch bolts with dies and taps complete.

One Crank Planer to plane 15 inches.

All the above tools to be of Stover's patent and to be selected.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

One Fairbanks' Platform Scales to be made of either copper or brass, to weigh up to 500 ℔s.

240 White Pine Beams, viz: 120 4x14x32 inches and 120 4x14x24 inches.

600 White Pine Floor Plank, 3x10x22 inches.

30 White Pine Girders, 10x14x32 inches.

20 kegs 6 inch Cut Spikes.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

28 barrels Liquid Asphaltum.

15 sides Sole Leather.

5,000 Gum Grummets for surface condenser tubes, 1¼ inches long, ⅝ inch inside and ¾ inch outside diameter.

Responsible security will be required for the *prompt and faithful delivery* of supplies awarded; government reserving the right to withdraw any of the above articles, and to reject proposals if deemed objectionable. Blank forms for bidders to be had at this office.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster, United States Navy.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus hard bread of this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.

Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid, in government funds.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned offers for sale

AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

his large stock of Champagne, Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Malaga Wines.

All goods warranted strictly pure.

Send for a price list, or apply to J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

JAFFE'S CIGAR EMPORIUM,
No. 1181 Broadway, near 28th-st.

Havana cigars by the box at wholesale prices; Espanolas, $10; Figaro Britannicas, first quality, $25; Partagas Regalias, first quality, $30; splendid Conchas, $10; Rosa Operas, $9; fine Londres, $7; and over a hundred other brands, all at wholesale prices.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the subscriber, known as Long Beach, Orienta, Westchester Co., being the outside point of DeLancy's Neck, surrounded on more than three sides by Long Island Sound, 2¼ miles from depot at Mamaroneck. The property consists of 33 acres of the best land, securely sea-walled and diked, surmounted by a good carriage drive of about one mile in extent; perfectly drained, with abundance of fruit, and altogether well improved; the dwelling of brick, about 46 by 58, with all the modern improvements. The barns, stable, carriage-house, boat-house and outbuildings all nearly new, large and convenient; well suited for either permanent or Summer residence. Fine sea bathing within six rods of the house. Good boating, fishing and fine drives. An excellent neighborhood. Extensive views of the Sound and Long Island; perfectly free from all annoyances, fever and ague or musquitoes. For a private residence, unsurpassed in the vicinity of New-York, and would be a most excellent position for a large public house for Summer resort.

Good steamboat landing, &c.

For further particulars, inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—A good farm of 59 acres and 20 perches, in Byberry Township, in the XXIIId Ward of the City of Philadelphia, near the Trenton Railroad and the Delaware River, by which access to and from the city is had many times daily.

The buildings are a good stone house, with frame back-buildings, erected a few years ago; stone and frame barn and outbuildings; a nice new frame two-story cottage; large lawn; fruit trees and small fruits in great variety. Evergreen and shade trees on the lawn and around the house.

Apply to M. RUSHTON, No. 605 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in all parts of the United States, especially in the South. Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.

FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

COUNTRY PLACE AND FRUIT FARM. —Will be offered at public vendue, on the first day of January next, a very desirable property in the Musconetcong Valley, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, three hours from New-York. Consists of 104 acres of excellent limestone land, not surpassed for fertility in the State; handsome modern gothic house, large barn buildings, tenant-house, &c., erected three years ago, with great study of convenience, beauty and durability. Ten acres of thrifty fruit, embracing dwarf and standard pears, peach orchard, vineyard, strawberries, &c. Situation and scenery magnificent, and climate very healthy. The whole laid out by present owner for a model country place in every particular. For further description inquire of C. W. OPDYKE, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE LOT with the buildings thereon, No. 9 East 4th-st., being about 131 feet from Broadway; the buildings consist of front and rear buildings; the lot is 25x96 feet 10 inches, and on the rear an L of 25x35 feet, making a very fine lot for a large store or any public building. Apply to WM. H. WILSON, No. 117 Warren-st., or G. VAN COTT, No. 6 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A first-class 3-story brick house, with full-sized lot, on Willow-st., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferries; hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements, and in splendid order; furniture, which is of best quality, can be purchased, if desired. Apply to DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague-st., next to Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT Newark, in a healthy situation; near good schools and churches; house large, with modern improvements; the grounds are large, neatly terraced with shrubbery, flowers, and large quantities of choicest fruits; a stable and other buildings. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FRONTING PROSPECT PARK, Brooklyn, a plot of ground of 145 feet front on the Park, and about 135 feet deep, with a large old-fashioned house thereon; will rent for about $400 a year; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

NEW HOUSE, NO. 181 HIGH-ST., (1 OF 7,) between Gold-st. and Hudson-av., Brooklyn, to rent for $700, or will be sold at net cost, on very easy terms; has bath tub, patent heaters, &c. Apply at house at 1 o'clock, to agent, or in New-York, at Office No. 1, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEWARK, N. J.; house three-story brick, with two-story wing; size of lot, 108 feet front by 238 feet deep; stable and coachman's house on rear of lot; terms to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to the owner, WM. B. MOTT, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 260 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY SITUATED ON the southwest corner of Chambers and Church sts., 50 by 75 feet, upon which two stores are erected, and now under a favorable lease, affording an excellent investment for capitalists. For terms, apply to THOS. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 West 4th-st., within one block and a half of Broadway; full lot; immediate possession.

ALSO, a gore lot, 47 feet front, on 49th-st., near Broadway, suitable for stable. Price $4,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—RICH IOWA AND MINNESOTA Farms. Will grow 75 bushels corn or 40 bushels wheat per acre. Railroads, navigation, markets and towns convenient. They never require manure. One crop pays five times the price. Address J. T., at *National Intelligencer* Office, Washington.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 374 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; lot 17 feet 6 inches by 90 feet; house, 17 feet 6 inches by 60 feet; rents for $500. Price, $4,500. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—ON THE FIFTH AND 6th avs., 52d and 53d sts. Also, on 51st-st., extending through to and fronting on 52d-st. One lot on 5th-av. near Dr. Chapin's Church. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 40TH-ST., SECOND and third doors east of Avenue A, two substantial, well-built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses. Possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY IN Maryland for sale. For particulars apply to the owner, R. HAINES ENGLAND, Brick Meeting House, Cecil County, Md.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY, WITH GOOD WATER-front, dock, &c., accessible to vessels of large size throughout the year. ALBERT KOLLER, No. 199 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, EACH 25x100 FEET, on the easterly side of Kent-av., between Rush-st. and Division-av., Williamsburgh. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—STORE IN THE LOWER PART OF Washington-st., 37 feet wide. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT IN BROOKLYN of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row.

FACTORIES FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., with steam power. Apply to A. B. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms to let, in Brooklyn, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, without children, or for single gentlemen; situation very desirable, and within five minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. ferry. Address Box No. 4,254 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE VALUABLE building lots located on the north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; two lots, 34x100, and one, 32x100 feet. Ground rent, $9 per foot, front. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSES, with gas and water, on North 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts., Williamsburg, near the ferry, to be occupied by one family only. Rent $300. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TWO LARGE UPPER LOFTS, BOTH on the same floor; good light; Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st. E. T. & S. RYDER.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND-STORY furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 54 Sussex-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, FOR THE Winter, by a single person, a moderate-sized furnished room, somewhere near 4th-st., between South 2d and South 6th sts. Suitable reference given and rent paid in advance. Address GEORGE, stating terms, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO LARGE, OR THREE MEDIUM, sized lofts, for a light manufacturing business, between Leonard and Broome sts., from Jan. 1. Address M. A., care of White & Ross, No. 24 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates. W. N. DOTY, Proprietor.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS COMMUNICATING, suitable for gentlemen, wife and daughter, with superior board, in an elegant house near 5th-av. and 28th-st. Address Box No. 2,926 Post-office.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

ELEGANT PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, two front rooms on third floor, with or without board, at No. 99 Macdougal-st.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, Bahamas, is now in the most thorough order for the accommodation of guests. Rooms can be secured by application to the manager, Mr. JAS. CARROLL, at Nassau.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN gentleman of refinement, unexceptionable habits and high social position, with some property, and residing in this city, sincerely desires to make the acquaintance of a prepossessing and congenial lady, between 22 and 35, of ample means and respectability, with a view to matrimony. Address, with particulars, B. H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 25, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, GRAND CONCERT, under direction of C. S. Grafulla, assisted by Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff, Mrs. J. H. Barclay, Messrs. George Simpson, Fosati, Pattison and Colby.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Messrs. C. M. Walcot, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. J. K. Mortimer; Mr. D. W. Waller, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. C. Gourlay; Mr. Davies, Mr. Jones, Mr. Thompson, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GREEN BUSHES; or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, D. E. Ralton, J. Dunan, Geo. Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Holmes, Barry, Neal, Rendle, &c., Misses Alice Placide, (first appearance at this theatre,) Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION and RURAL FELICITY. Characters by almost every member of the company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, PLOT AND PASSION. EVENING, ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER, LOVE IN LIVERY, and ROBERT MACAIRE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE, HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN, SAILOR OF FRANCE, HARRY BLAKE, THAT BLESSED BABY, and THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, Matinee; EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE and SAM: Principal characters by Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 25, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING, at 8, DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER, JOCKO THE BRAZILIAN APE, THE SNOW BIRD, WANDERING STEENIE and the FRENCH SPY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, at 7½ o'clock, DWANGEE, THE ARAB. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7½ o'clock PAUL PRY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
Astor-place, between Third and Fourth avenues.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25. THE MESSIAH, sustained by Misses Maria Brainard, C. V. Hutchings, Messrs. Gustavus Geary, J. C. Campbell, and E. J. Connolly.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 25, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI PARLE FRANCAIS, BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LAST NAIL; Or, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.
4th-av. and 23d-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
Corner of Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 25, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. THE TWO FAKIRS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, and a host of other talent.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 25, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. Evening, PANTOMIME and CHRISTMAS HARLEQUINADE. Characters by Tony Pastor and the mammoth troupe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* says that the Liberal General DIAZ has been very successful against the Imperialists. The Liberals are masters of the coast between Vera Cruz and Tuspan, also south of Vera Cruz. Marshal BAZAINE writes to MEJIA that the northern frontier is under the double protection of the Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of the French.

Dispatches from Shreveport to the 8th, report navigation suspended on account of low water. Cotton was still sent down, though taken across the country a long distance to reach navigation.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned on the 22d inst. The House failed to pass the usual appropriation bills, and the Governor vetoed suspending the collection of taxes for 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, on the ground that it would be unjust to Union citizens who remained in the city during the war.

The Georgia Legislature on the 15th instant, passed the bill opening the courts to freedmen.

Mr. GRIFFIN, the Superintendent of the Andersonville Prison Cemetery, has been relieved by Gen. WILSON. Mr. H. B. WELTON is now in charge, and has published a notice to all persons interested in recovering the remains of soldiers interred there, stating that the Express Company has agreed to transport the remains of a soldier from that point to any part of the United States, including box, for forty or fifty dollars. All that is necessary is to address Mr. WELTON at Andersonville.

The Vicksburgh *Journal* has a report from Yazoo, stating that the negroes are arming themselves and demanding that land shall be given them before Christmas, or they will take it by force. The white inhabitants were flying to the towns for protection.

Mr. WASHBURNE's resolution, just passed in the House of Representatives, authorizing railroad communication through the States, without being subject to a tax or any hindrance from State authorities, has no doubt immediate reference to a direct railroad line between this city and Washington. It is believed that a bill will be immediately introduced incorporating such a road so direct and level as to avoid every local interest. It will probably cross the Susquehanna at a point near the mouth of the Conestoga, and will therefore run through one of the richest sections of Pennsylvania. It is confidently calculated that when this road is built the travel between Washington and New-York will not take more than seven hours. This will, in fact, be a national road, built by the government as well for its own purposes as for the promotion of the general weal.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Marshal County, introduced a resolution into the Mississippi Senate on the 27th ult., to the following effect; "That each member of the Legislature be and they are hereby requested to receive or solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead at Jackson, in front of the Capitol." The resolution was adopted.

Nine hundred colored troops were mustered out at Atlanta on the 19th inst. Most of them were from Alabama, and would probably return to their homes.

LOCAL NEWS.

About six o'clock on Saturday evening, WM. H. RUSS, a clerk employed in the office of the National Mexican Loan Company, No. 57 Broadway, attempted to take the life of Miss FRANCES DAYTON by shooting her with a pistol. The affair occurred in Clinton-street, Brooklyn. As the parties were walking together, RUSS suddenly turned upon his companion and discharged three shots at her. He then fled toward the river and threw himself in, but subsequently got out, and fired two shots at his own head, the balls lodging in the base of the skull. He was arrested while wandering about the streets, and taken to the hospital. Miss DAYTON was brought to her boarding-house, No. 193 Clinton-street, Brooklyn, where it was found that three balls had entered the brain. It is thought that she cannot recover. RUSS' wounds are not of a fatal character. He states that the deed was committed from motives of revenge, and not from jealously, Miss DAYTON having proved ungrateful for services rendered by him to her.

Yesterday morning Mr. FRANCIS SMITH, a provision merchant of Williamsburgh, was robbed and shot at his residence, No. 246 South First-street. Mr. SMITH had brought from his store the previous evening the sum of $1,220, which fact was no doubt known to the robber. He entered the house by means of a shed in the rear, and attacked Mr. SMITH in his bed, presenting a pistol and demanding his money. On escaping with his booty Mr. SMITH seized him, and in the struggle was shot three times, one ball entering near the backbone, another taking effect in the pelvis. Mr. SMITH was lying in a very precarious condition when last heard from last night.

ANTONIO CURREO was tried by the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday for keeping a gambling-house for children, at No. 32 Baxter-street. It was shown that children of from nine to fifteen years of age frequented the place to play billiards for money. One evening thirty of them were seen to leave the house. CURREO was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

An agreement has at length been perfected in relation to the Wallabout Bay lands between the government and the City of Brooklyn. The city will now have a road to the Eastern District by which that section can be reached by a much shorter time than at present.

In the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, FREDERICK FOGETY, guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The court then adjourned until the 30th.

Mr. STUART announces a grand dramatic entertainment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. *Paul Pry* will be personated by Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

Gold left off weak on Saturday at 145⅞. Bills on London, 109⅛@109¼. Money, 6@7 per cent. Government Securities firm. Railways steady.

Moderate sales of produce and merchandise were effected on Saturday at, in the main, essentially unaltered prices. Light freight engagements were reported, with 526 vessels of all classes in port.

No Evening Editions To-Day.

This being Christmas Day, our usual Evening Editions of THE TIMES will be suspended. We publish, as usual, on to-morrow morning.

Dickens' Christmas Story.

Our edition of Sunday, containing DICKENS' new Christmas story—"Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions"—was eagerly taken up by the public, and before nine o'clock not a copy was left. We shall print the story *entire* in the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of Tuesday (to-morrow) morning. Copies in wrappers, ready for the mails, may be had at the publication office.

The Restoration Problem—Congress and the President.

It seems to have escaped attention, both at Washington and throughout the country, that while Congress is debating the subject of restoration the *process* itself is going on with the utmost steadiness and success. Since Congress met, the President has withdrawn the Provisional Governors from Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina, and handed over the internal government of those States to the officers elected by their respective inhabitants. Each one of them is now at liberty to make its own laws. In each the execution of those laws is in the hands of a Governor chosen by its own people, and through subordinate functionaries of their own appointment. Every officer in each of the States thus restored takes an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States; the laws of Congress are again the supreme law of the land in every one of them, and, in all substantial respects, the control over their own domestic affairs is precisely what it was before the rebellion. The only exception is, that the national authority is still exercised by the Freedmen's Bureau in protecting the civil and personal rights of the enfranchised slaves, and this will undoubtedly be sustained, as it certainly ought to be, until full and satisfactory provision has been made by the States themselves for securing that important and indispensable object.

Four of the rebel States have thus been restored by the President to that control of their own affairs which they enjoyed before the rebellion. Their State governments have been "reconstructed," and have gone into practical operation, with the assent and by the aid of the Executive Department of the Federal Government. The military authority under which they were held has been withdrawn; the facilities of the Post-office have been extended throughout their limits; revenue agents and custom-house officials have resumed their active enforcement of the national laws over all their territory; and their *status* as States still within the Union, and their full capacity to act as States, have been most solemnly recognized by the government in proclaiming their ratification of the Amendment by which slavery is forever prohibited, as having aided to give that Amendment all the validity and binding obligation of the fundamental law of the land.

It is impossible not to see that this is really the most important part of the work of reconstruction. The admission of their members into Congress is a matter of great interest and concern both to them and the whole country—but it is a secondary matter, nevertheless. To them it is much less essential that they should share in making laws for the nation than that they should have full power to make their own; while to the loyal States the concession to those lately in rebellion of the former prerogative is of much the most direct concern. It is perfectly natural and proper that those who have given their money to the prosecution of this war should hesitate about placing in rebel hands the power to repudiate the debts thus incurred; and it is equally proper that they should demand evidence that the recent rebels are prepared to act in a loyal temper and a national spirit, before they readmit them to seats of power in the councils of the nation. We see no occasion for surprise, therefore, and unless it degenerates into bitterness and faction, none for regret, in the caution with which Congress approaches the question of admitting Southern members to their seats in either house. Their delay in doing this by no means warrants the inference that the extreme theories of Messrs. SUMNER and STEVENS are accepted by Congress or the country.

It is well to bear in mind, moreover, that this action of the President is, so far as it goes, practically final. We see no way of reversing it. The states thus restored, thus readmitted to the Union, as the phrase is, must remain there. They will retain the control over their own affairs which has just been restored to them. How can Congress reverse this action, even if it were disposed to do so? It cannot direct the President to send back his Provisional Governor, to depose the State officers he has just restored to power, to put these States again under the control of military law. Nor can it take these steps of its own authority. It can do nothing whatever in the premises, except by the enactment of a law, and to such a law the signature of the President will be indispensable. Even if any conflict of opinion or of purpose, therefore, should exist or arise between the President and Congress on this subject, the President is clearly "master of the situation." He has taken action already, which restores four or five of the most important of the States lately in rebellion to their old prerogatives; and while it still remains for each House of Congress to decide when their representatives should take their seats, by far the most important part of the work of restoration has already been accomplished.

Meantime the differences between the President and Congress are greatly exaggerated. Both agree that the restoration of the Union is greatly to be desired; both agree that it ought to be effected at the earliest possible moment consistent with the public safety, and both agree that members from the rebel States should not be admitted to Congress except upon conditions which will be satisfactory as guarantees for their future loyalty and the permanent peace and integrity of the Union. *The only difference between them is as to the extent of these guarantees,* and that is purely a difference of degrees. The President believes that when we have secured from the rebel States the abandonment of the right of secession, the repudiation of the rebel debts, and the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery, we have abundant guarantees for the public peace and for the integrity of the Union. Many members of Congress in both Houses are of opinion that other conditions ought to be required—some going farther than others in this direction. But it will prove a grave mistake to assume that these differences cannot be adjusted, or that they are in the least likely to occasion any serious misunderstandings, still less any serious conflict of action between Congress and the President of the United States. Nor will they, in our judgment, delay for any considerable time the admission to their seats of such members of Congress as may prove, upon inquiry, to be loyal themselves and to have been duly elected as the representatives of loyal constituencies.

Conditional Ratification of the Amendment.

We notice that some of the Southern States, in taking action upon the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, have coupled to their ratification various provisos as to what shall be the effect of the amendment. Thus Alabama has passed a resolution that the amendment be adopted, "with the understanding that it does not confer upon Congress the power to legislate upon the political status of freedmen in this State."

Mississippi has gone even further—adding three conditions, one similar to the one adopted by the Alabama Legislature, another that the amendment shall not be construed to allow Congress to abolish slavery "where it lawfully exists in any State that may refuse to ratify the amendment," and another that

> "It shall not be construed into an approval or indorsement of the political principles or doctrines that the reserved rights of a State can, without the consent of such State, be usurped or abridged by the Federal Government, through the instrumentality of a Constitutional Amendment."

All this seems to us very absurd and very unwise. It is in danger of creating the impression that the old doctrine of State Rights, as held at the South before the rebellion, has not been wholly and heartily given up by these two States at least.

The proviso annexed by Mississippi, that Congress shall not have the power to abolish slavery in Kentucky, for instance, unless she also ratifies the amendment, shows that the Mississippi Legislature had no proper sense of what the constitution is and what its power is over the States. The amendment, being adopted, has become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and as such the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitutions or laws of the States to the contrary notwithstanding, and by its superior force slavery can no longer have an existence anywhere where that constitution extends. Whether any one State ratified it or not can make no difference in its effect within that State, for the Constitution of the United States can by no possibility be one thing in one State, and in another State a different thing. And Congress has the power at once, by the very terms of the amendment, to see to its enforcement by appropriate laws.

Perhaps it should not properly be said that it gives Congress the power to abolish slavery, but rather that by its own force it has abolished slavery in every State which refuses to ratify it. But the laws which shall be passed by Congress to enforce it will be the practical means of the destruction of slavery in such States, if not the power which legally abolished it. And to assert that the amendment gives no power to act upon slavery in them, is to assert that not the Constitution of the United States, but the laws of the States, is the supreme law of the land.

The same idea of State Rights is embraced in the other condition which was affixed by Mississippi, in regard to the "reserved rights of a State." That condition would give to those "reserved rights" so high a position that they could not be affected by an amendment of the constitution; whereas, it is clear that if any of those "reserved rights" are conferred upon the United States by such an amendment, they are no longer reserved.

Whether the amendment gives Congress the power to legislate as to the political status of the freedmen, or whether it does not, is a question in no way affected by the views of the Legislature of Alabama or of Mississippi upon that point. There is no power confided to them to pass upon any question of constitutional construction. That power lies elsewhere.

It was not wise, as it seems to us, in these Legislatures thus to indicate their retention of that old and dangerous heresy. But their action was more than unwise. It was absurd, because they ought to have seen that their conditions are entirely nugatory. If they ratify the amendment, they ratify it. The question of its effect is in no way affected by the conditions which they have annexed, because, being a part of the constitution, it is to be construed just like any other part. The same tribunal must pass upon any questions that arise under it, and it must decide them upon the words of the instrument.

Even if the ratification of the amendment had depended upon the action of these States, this action of theirs would have been absurd, for it is a well-known principle that such a ratification cannot be made with a limitation. The only question is, "Was it ratified or not?" and the Legislatures having once said, "We ratify it," any other words contradicting that action, or intended to make it null and void under certain contingencies, are simply null and void themselves.

The ratification of the amendment, moreover, has been secured without the aid of Mississippi. The name of that State is not mentioned in the proclamation announcing its adoption.

This action of Mississippi and Alabama has been, therefore, but a useless and foolish assertion of an old political heresy. The doctrine that the State is superior to the United States is one which the people have determined shall be put down forever, and the reassertion of it by these two States is not an inducement toward their complete restoration to all their ancient powers.

Gen. Howard's Report on the Freedmen's Bureau.

The most important interest in the economical reconstruction of the South, is the relation of Labor to Capital—of the freedmen to their former masters. If the former become permanently averse to or suspicious of their employers, if they find that the local juries of white men will not do them justice, if they cannot recover their wages, or even suppose that they cannot, or if on the other hand the old masters cannot hold the negroes to their contracts, or are disposed to press hard upon them and pass oppressive laws, and neglect their education and welfare, a gap will be formed between the two races, between Labor and Capital like that in Jamaica, with most disastrous and dangerous results to the future prosperity of the South.

The negroes will leave the large plantations for their little farms and gardens, they will become more ignorant and degraded every year, as well as poorer. Cotton-growing will diminish, the South will become impoverished, and at length fearful collisions occur between the ignorant freedmen and the governing race, bringing calamity and disorganization to the land. This is the inevitable course of things, unless the government stretches out a protecting hand to this unfortunate peasantry, who are in fact, through our act of emancipation, in a limited sense the wards of the nation. They are intrusted to the honor of the republic. With these dangers in view and this implied pledge, Congress have founded one of the most remarkable departments originated during this war—the *Freedmen's Bureau.* We published a few days since Gen. HOWARD's first report of its operations.

This new department of the government (as it might almost be called) has had charge since March last of all lands abandoned by the rebels, and of their rental and sale to freedmen, of the education, labor, and moral and industrial condition of some millions of persons just freed from slavery. It has controlled during that time 768,590 acres of land, of which the largest amount was in Georgia and South Carolina—435,000 acres. Besides this, 1,596 pieces of town property are now held by them; and 1,177 have been restored, as well as 88,176 acres of land. The occupation, and sometimes the sale or leasing, of abandoned lands, or of property of persons in arms against the government, have been and will continue to be a fruitful source of difficulty. The law founding the bureau undoubtedly gave the impression that the lands of disloyal owners would be divided among the freedmen. The impression was strengthened by our own soldiers and officers, and often by speculators, so that the negroes have come confidently to believe in a general partition of lands among them, to take place on Christmas. The bureau are doing their best to correct this dangerous notion.

With regard to labor, Gen. HOWARD required that the freedmen should be free to choose their own employers, and be paid for their labor. He demanded that agreements should be voluntary acts, approved by proper officials, and obligatory on both parties. He very wisely did not attempt to fix the price of labor. In order to drain off the superfluous freedmen who were crowding the cities, he established intelligence offices; for others, he permitted industrial schools to be established by private persons, and aided them with means; for still others, he opened government farms, in order to employ idle hands, and prepare them for a more skillful agriculture by and by. Common schools were founded or aided by the bureau to advance this great mass of ignorant people, and but for the protection and encouragement of this department, few of the schools which have already done such vast good at the South could have been continued.

In the great matter of charity the bureau has done a most beneficent work, and apparently with an earnest purpose, everywhere to discourage idleness and pauperism.

They have transported 2,085 white loyal refugees from the Northern over to the Southern States, as well as 1,946 colored. In September there were distributed to destitute colored persons 1,030,100 rations, of which the largest number were given out in Virginia (275,887); to white persons there were issued in the same time 370,543 rations. All these charities are being cut off as rapidly as possible, though a certain amount of benefaction will still be necessary this Winter to the old and sick and the orphan children.

The bureau has been the great dispenser of justice to the freedmen in their state of transition. These people had full confidence in its officers, and abode faithfully by its decisions; so that often a planter secured a willing laborer, when a similar decision from a jury of his own class, would have only inspired distrust. The negro, too, was thus protected from oppressive local legislation, or from violence and fraud. The freedmen's courts were frequently constituted in favor of resident civilians, and in some of the states the civil courts were changed by the Provisional Governors into freedmen's courts, the agents of the bureau acting as the advocates of the negro.

Gen. HOWARD states as his careful conclusion that free labor will prove successful, provided confidence be restored between the holders of property and the freedmen. He holds that the bureau should be continued especially for this object, as the negroes now have confidence in it. Then he thinks justly that these people being emancipated by the government, ought not to be left to any chance of oppression or injustice by local law, and that their poor and sick and orphans must for a time be chargeable on the nation. Their protection and their relief, as well as the charge of their education, and the distribution of their labor, would be best undertaken by this or a similar department for a few years, till mutual confidence was restored between all the classes at the South, and emancipation, with all its consequences, was entirely accepted.

He recommends also that education be placed on a firmer footing for these wards of the government, by securing sites and buildings for school purposes in the different States, to be held as United States property, until the same people shall be able to repurchase the same.

The report is an exceedingly important one, and we trust that its suggestions will be carefully discussed by Congress.

A Slight Mistake in Practice and its Results.

One short motion disposed of a good quantity of business in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday. It seems that some years ago sixty-four suits were commenced in the Supreme Court of the State against Mr. REDFIELD, who was formerly Collector of this port, to recover moneys claimed to have been wrongfully exacted by him as Collector. The defendant was served with the summons at Batavia, which is in the Northern District. Applications were made in his behalf to remove the causes for trial into the Circuit Court of the United States, but the removals were taken into the Circuit Court in this District instead of the Northern District. The causes remained here from that time, issue being joined in them here. But now, after so long a period, the plaintiff moved to dismiss them, and the Court granted the motion on the ground that it had no jurisdiction over the matter at all, as the act of Congress only allowed a removal of such causes into the Circuit Court of the District in which the causes were pending—and so the whole sixty-four causes were disposed of in a lump so far as that Court was concerned.

It becomes an interesting question, what, on this state of facts, is the condition of the causes—and it rather seems to us that they all remain in the State Court to be there tried. It may be doubtful even whether the defendant can now retrieve the mistake, and remove the causes into the Circuit Court of the Northern District, for a petition for such a removal must, by the statute, be filed at the time of appearing in the action—and thus the ultimate decision of the causes may be very seriously affected by this inadvertence.

AMERICANS ABROAD.—The hundred thousand Americans who have lived or traveled in Europe during the last year have sustained somewhat of a different spirit and position from those with which our citizens abroad used to be credited formerly. Instead of falling into worship of the pomp and tinselry and despotism of continental empires—instead of acting as if their country and institutions were things to be ashamed of, or to be apologized for, they have generally borne themselves with a patriotic pride worthy of their nativity and their nation—worthy of the freedom, the strength and newly-developed greatness of America. At the same time, there has been none of the swagger of which, in common with its opposite characteristic, we were in other days accused. By what we hear from intelligent and observant travelers who have returned from Europe, we judge that the same qualities of hardy and ever dominant patriotism, of consciousness of power without demonstrativeness therein, which were developed so largely in our people at home during the last year of the war, were also those that have governed our countrymen who have been resident or traveling abroad. But, whether by his own option or not, every one of our countrymen so demeaning himself has been a propagandist of democratic freedom and American principles. They have carried the great republic to Paris and Rome, and set it up in the presence of Pope and Emperor. Before the huge armies of despotism, and the huge masses who are their victims, they have raised the standard of human liberty and human equality—doctrines of which Europe never has known anything, and knows nothing now. Sure as fate, the effect of all this, and the effect of our own history during the last five years, will be felt in the future of Europe—upon its despotisms, its institutions, its superstitions and its wrongs. And not only shall the same influences be felt mightily in Europe, but wherever upon the earth an American may travel, or a knowledge of his country may reach, will be felt the same influences until the whole world is disenthralled.

THE LATEST FROM MEXICO.—We have a report from Mexico to-day, by way of New-Orleans, which is at once oracular and amusing. Marshal BAZAINE, the mentor of MAXIMILIAN at the Imperial court, has announced in a dispatch to Gen. MEJIA, commanding at Matamoras, that the northern portion of Mexico, which refers, of course, to the provinces on our own frontier—is under the joint protection of the Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of the French. If this was *news* to Gen. MEJIA, it certainly is not news to us here. Let the Emperor of the French withdraw his protection from the northern or any other provinces of the invaded republic, and the reign of the other Emperor in those provinces would come to a very speedy close. Marshal BAZAINE may mean, however, to hint that at all hazards the French Emperor will sustain his *protégé* against domestic opposition or friendly outside remonstrance. If this is the intent of Marshal BAZAINE's brave words, they are neither discreet nor well chosen. If MAXIMILIAN's throne has to be permanently supported by French bayonets, then Mexico is to all intents and purposes a dependency of France, and the *fiction* of a separate sovereignty which MAXIMILIAN's presence represents becomes apparent to the world. The conquest—if conquest it shall be called—is due to French arms, and such glory and profit as it may bring belong to the French Emperor. Mexico, as a dependency of France, we can conceive to be a possibility, for the time, at least. Mexico as a self-sustaining empire is simply a delusive and fictitious creation of state-craft. The French Emperor cannot be permitted to escape from the logic of his policy of armed intervention. If his troops succeed in crushing out the Republican army, he establishes a French colony at our doors.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS OF NEGRO OUTBREAKS.—Some of the Southwestern journals in the neighborhood of Vicksburgh are doing their best to create a sensation over anticipated negro outbreaks. The work is about as villainous as could well engage the energies even of half-loyal editors. We have some specimens of these rumors this morning. If there were any actual danger of agrarian outrages, it would be known to the different garrisons of national troops at the South, and provision would be made to maintain order. This is as well known to the mischief-making editors, as it is to sane people here.

CANADIANS BECOMING AMERICANS.—It is not merely the European emigrants who have arrived at Canadian ports during the year, that have moved almost *en masse* to the United States as settlers, but the old time residents of both Canadas, of both the French and English stocks, have been migrating thitherward, or rather westward, in huge numbers. Some of the districts are almost depopulated, and many of the cities are largely depleted. The emigration is to a great extent, of course, from the young and enterprising classes, who see better opportunities and better prospects in the United States than in Canada. A good share of them are going to our Southern cities, or to take a part in cotton planting, from which such large returns are certain. They will find room, abundance and welcome in any part of this great country, and can find climate or occupation to suit any fancy.

FREEDOM IN THE SOUTH.—Now that the whole of the Provisional Governors are relieved, except in Texas, the conduct of the lately rebellious people of the Southern States will be regarded with more interest than ever. It has been asserted that the recent provisional system exercised a repressive influence upon them; and that their action upon various matters was based on the military necessities imposed. Now they have larger scope, and are all but entirely unimpeded in their legislation and discussions. The martial law, which is nominally in force, is of as little effect there as it was in the Northern States during the last twelvemonth of war. We hope now to see the Southern States disprove by their measures the assertion that they have been acting under compulsion, and show by their liberal legislation that their ideas are based upon justice, and are in accordance with the spirit of the times.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, will give an account of his journey "Across the Continent," at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening. The lecture has been heard with satisfaction by crowded audiences in Washington, Philadelphia, Newark and other places, and will doubtless prove equally attractive in New-York. Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, the Mayor elect, will preside, and, on behalf of his fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, bid the distinguished lecturer welcome to his native city.

LITERARY.

The January Magazines.

—*The Atlantic Monthly,* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) commences the New Year with its 99th Number, and a list of contributors such as few periodicals in the world can produce. HAWTHORNE, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, BAYARD TAYLOR, DONALD G. MITCHELL, and Mrs. H. B. STOWE, are names sure of a general welcome, not to mention minor celebrities and the English novelist CHARLES READE, whose serial story, "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy," is continued from the December number. The posthumous remains which enable the magazine to rank HAWTHORNE among the list of its authors are of great literary value and curiosity for the light they throw upon his mental characteristics and habits of composition. A prefatory note mentions that several volumes of closely written memoranda were found in his study after his decease. From them the "Passages" in the magazine are extracted. The present specimens were jotted down, evidently for no eye but the writer's, more than thirty years ago, when HAWTHORNE was quite unknown to fame. They show his great future works in embryo, prove how conscientiously he aimed at excellence in his vocation, studying alike nature and man, yearning to penetrate the secrets of both, and already displaying the finished and graceful style that the practice of succeeding years scarcely improved. W. C. BRYANT's "Castles in the Air" from an unpublished poem, is in blank verse. The subject is treated allegorically, and is rather wanting in living interest. The versification is marked by the poet's usual felicities. "The Bells of Lynn," by LONGFELLOW, is an attempt to embody in verse "the music of their haunting chime," as heard at Nahant. "Beauty and the Beast" is a striking story from the rarely worked mines of Russian history, by BAYARD TAYLOR. CHARLES READE's novel displays his usual excellencies and affectations. The serious work of the number falls mainly on the ladies. "The Kingdom Coming," by Gail Hamilton, is in a very sermonizing strain, and Mrs. STOWE, under the pretence of a "Family Talk in the Chimney Corner," actually proceeds to inflict on the readers of the magazine a treatise on "Reconstruction." The other articles are all worthy of note, and help to make up a number above the average in merit.

— *Harper's New Monthly Magazine,* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.) The completion of DICKENS' "Mutual Friend" leaves *Harper's Magazine* with only one English serial story in progress in its current number—WILKIE COLLINS' "Armadale." It is not a work that will increase the reputation of the author of *The Woman in White.* The characters introduced are mere puppets entangled in the meshes of a complicated plot and excite neither interest nor sympathy. The illustrated article is an abstract of one of the most graphic and hearty books of travel that late years have seen. Lord MILTON's narrative of "The Northwest Passage by Land" across the Continent of British America. The work itself has recently been put to press by Messrs. HARPERS. Of the miscellaneous papers, "Typographical Errors" recapitulates amazingly some of the trials that authors are exposed to. "Fatal Words" traces etymologically the origin and progressive changes of proper names and terms in our common speech. "All Roads lead to Rome" is a leaf from the diary of an Italian tenor, and "Recollections of Lord Palmerston" adds some good stories to the ordinary stock anecdotes of that statesman, and embodies one of the choice squibs that were attributed to him when a young man. Fiction is always well represented in *Harpers' Magazine.* The present number contains several stories of merit, some of them, as "An International Affair," and "Mr. Dod's Six Shots," apparently by new contributors, and in a novel style. The poetry, a chief feature in the Boston Magazine, is rarely of much account in the New-York one, nor does the present number furnish an exception to the rule. By way of compensation, the latter has in the ever popular "Editor's Drawer" and "Table," features peculiarly its own, that show no falling off from their usual standard.

—*Hours at Home*—a popular monthly. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) This, the youngest of magazines, grows rapidly in popular favor, and has already established a well-deserved reputation as an appropriate and interesting family periodical, weighted with somewhat more solid matter for thought and reflection than the merely literary journals. Among the fresh contributors that the advent of a new year brings forward, must not be forgotten the author of "Chronicles of the "Schonberg Cotta Family," Mrs. CHARLES, who has written an exquisite poem, "The Child on the Judgment Seat," for this number. Among the other writers of articles in the number before us, are Prof. PORTER, of New-Haven, who gives an interesting sketch of travel in the English lake districts, entitled "Low Wood Inn;" WM. GILMORE SIMMS ("like a reappearing star," once more visible in our Northern Hemisphere,) whose contribution is "A Dream of the Beautiful;" H. TUCKERMAN, Prof. CONANT, and Miss ANNE SHEARMAN, who respectively furnish papers on "Magnanimity," "Typographical Elocution," and "Port Royal des Champs," the latter an incident of travel very pleasingly narrated. "Dolly Dryden's Christmas," by Miss E. STEWART PHELPS, shows talent, but is pitched rather too decidedly in the key with which DICKENS has made us familiar. "Draper's Civil Polity of America" is well and sharply reviewed by a writer fully competent to the task. Altogether, the number furnishes much excellent reading of a perfectly unexceptionable character.

—*The United States Service Magazine* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON) brings with it lively reminiscences of our late experiences, and, if for nothing else than the warning it gives of the necessity of being "in peace prepared for war," would be of the highest value to our citizens as a reminder of duties that the energetic pursuit of business or pleasure is apt to efface from their minds. This very topic is the subject of the first article, "Military Organization," by Maj.-Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD, of Arkansas. It contains suggestions that cannot be too deeply pondered over. "Sketches of Army Life," "Seeking the Battle," "End of the War," all present material for the future historian, and show in what endless diversity of phases a grand contest, such as that we have just emerged from, may be viewed. "New Artillery Organizations in Prussia" refers to changes now going on in that service connected with the introduction of cast-steel rifled breech-loading cannon. "Sketches of Great Commanders, No. 1, The Duke of Parma," reviews the professional career of one of the famous Generals under whom the science of war began to assume its present proportions and importance. The "Editor's Special Department" and "Official Intelligence" are full of matter that should be known to every officer of the army and navy.

—*Our Young Folks,* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS,) needs no lengthened eulogy. The difficulty of getting hold of a copy wherever "Young Folks" congregate, proves its admirable adaptation to the objects it seeks to fulfill, if any proof were wanting of the fact. One year has already rolled over the heads of the "boys and girls" whose acquaintance with the magazine dates from its first issue; that they are wiser and better for its ennobling influence, can scarcely be doubted. Number 13, which commences the year and the second volume simultaneously, is adorned with a fine portrait on steel of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, one of its most highly valued contributors, and the usual quantity of excellent wood cuts. JEAN INGELOW is the chief addition to the stock company of the magazine. Her article is entitled "Two Ways of Telling a Story." A new medium of communication between the editors and their juvenile patrons is commenced in "Our Letter Box," and everything prognosticates an illimitable future of success for "Our Young Folks."

The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, (New-York, W. H. BIDWELL,) presents us with its usual bill of fare, culled from the choicest sources. "Witty Women and Pretty Women of the time of Horace Walpole" is the article that, from its attractive title, will probably be the first one perused of the number. It is a lively and brilliant sketch of English high-life in the last century. Of more sterling interest are the "Reminiscenses of Hartley Coleridge," from *Macmillan's Magazine.* "Writings of Bolingbroke," a critical estimate of their style and influence, shows knowledge of the time and appreciation of the man. The illustration of the number is a very fanciful sketch of "Shakespeare with his family at Stratford, reciting the tragedy of Hamlet!" a scene sadly at variance with the conclusions arrived at by his latest biographer, Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE, on the subject of the Poet's domestic relations. Of Mr. LEONARD SCOTT's republications the latest received are *The Quarterly Review,* which he will persist in miscalling *The London Quarterly,* an entirely different publication, and *Blackwood's Magazine* for November. Without possessing any article of marked importance, the current number of the *Quarterly* contains several readable papers full of information on special subjects fresher and later than what is furnished by books, as "The Cathedrals of England," "The Resources, Condition and Prospects of Italy," "The Mariner's Compass," (the difficulties experienced in relation to iron ships); "The Russians in Central Asia," &c. *Blackwood's Magazine* has a burlesque on Fenian literature, if such a thing is possible; the continuation of Col. VAN BORCKE's "Memoirs of the Confederate War," sparkling gossip from CORNELIUS O'DOWD, and the indispensable article on Lord PALMERSTON, the severest estimate of his political career that has been made public since his death.

Gustave Dore's Illustrations to the Bible.

The first intimation that Gustave Doré was preparing designs for an illustrated edition of the Bible was not favorably received by the public. Doré was known chiefly as an artist of wonderful and wild extravagance, of weird imagination, gifted with a peculiar sense of the grotesque and the humorous, but wanting in true sublimity and serious dignity. The versatility of his genius was unquestioned. His sketches, thrown off with wonderful facility, number several thousand. The illustrated edition of BALZAC's "Contes Drolatiques," published ten or twelve years ago, contains no less than 425 woodcuts from his designs; the "Don Quixote," about 400; his "Baron Munchausen," about 140. For a large folio edition of DANTE's "Inferno" he designed seventy-six full-page illustrations of the most varied character, both in spirit and style. But, in all these works, he was most successful with those subjects which require grotesque or humorous treatment. He is perfectly at home in horrors, and some of his monstrosities, in the "Inferno," have a very uncomfortable appearance of reality, which almost compels us to believe in their existence. The hell of his pictures is infinitely more horrible and revolting than the hell of DANTE's poem. As an English critic has well said, there are designs in the "Inferno" at which "ORCAGNA might have demurred, and from which people whose taste is not over-squeamish in matters of art must recoil with disgust."

Doré's most sincere admirers were therefore apprehensive, that in leaving the field of profane imagination and fancy, to try his powers in the higher realms of sacred art, he was making a dangerous and perhaps fatal venture. To some extent, but to a limited extent only, these appreitions have been verified by the appearance of the work. The vast range of subjects offered by the sacred books afforded the artist ample scope for the display of his remarkable powers of imagination. The variety of conception and of treatment is almost inconceivable. Of the two hundred and thirty illustrations, no one is in any sense a repetition of another, either in conception or treatment. Of course, among such a number of designs, it would be unreasonable to expect uniform excellence; but the number of those that must be characterized as inferior, or as failures, is astonishingly small. Equally at home in the humorous, the graceful, the grotesque, occasionally pathetic, and now and then rising to the sublime heights of imagination, he has given us every shade of his genius in this elaborate work. There are, however, fewer perversions of his talent in these illustrations than in any other series from his pencil. There is scarcely a picture among the whole number which will fail to delight and interest.

Among the finest illustrations is a series of three pictures, representing the various stages of the Deluge. The first picture represents a confused mass of human beings struggling to make their way up a rocky hill-side. Intermixed with these are beasts of prey, domestic animals, hippopotami, and serpents, jostling their human fellow-mortals in the wild struggle for life. A wonderful variety of individual action pervades every part of the terror-stricken mass, which heightens rather than detracts from the unity of the whole picture. It is the world in conflict with fate. The minor details are wrought out with admirable skill. In wonderful contrast with this surging throng, away in the distance, floats the Ark. The sky is dark and rainy, and a sense of nameless horror broods over the whole scene.

The second picture displays a group of figures clinging to a rock. The world is all submerged, save a solitary, barren peak, about which the merciless waves are rising and dashing. A father, who has succeeded in placing his children on the rock, grasps his wife with one arm, while with the other he endeavors to maintain his position. He can climb no further, and hope, like his strength, has failed. A lovely touch of nature is observable in the action of the little child, reaching down its tiny hand to assist its mother. A tigress, with her whelps, share the rock with the children, but takes no notice of them. The Ark is no longer visible. It has floated away, leaving them helpless amid the interminable waste of waters.

The third picture shows the subsidence of the flood, the receding waters leaving the Ark resting on the summit of the mountain. The rocks in the foreground are strewn with the dead bodies of human beings and the carcasses of animals. Above them flutters the white dove of peace. In epical sublimity and unity of conception and incident, these illustrations have never been surpassed.

In his illustrations drawn from the Plagues of Egypt, Doré has introduced the majestic but gloomy architecture of that country with impressive effect. He delights in the sombre magnificence of its temples and palaces, and the four or five pictures devoted to this portion of the Bible are among the most striking compositions in the work. Many of his illustrations go in pairs, and must be taken together to be fully appreciated and enjoyed. Take, for example, his two pictures, the "Exposure of Moses" and the "Finding of Moses." The first represents a cloudy, windy night; the babe lies asleep in his reed cradle, partially concealed among the rushes, the forms of guardian angels keeping watch over the unconscious child. The second picture presents a lively contrast to this; it is a beautiful Eastern day, full of sunshine and balmy air; the Princess, walking with her maidens on the bank of the river, has discovered the little castaway, and one of her attendants is drawing the cradle ashore. Neither of these illustrations will be fully enjoyed without the other.

Doré is fond of placing small figures on an extended landscape background. "Abraham Journeying toward Canaan," is an excellent specimen of this style of treatment. Still finer is the picture representing "The Cedars of Lebanon Conveyed to the Temple." The horizon in this picture is placed near the top of the page, so as to represent almost a bird's-eye view of the scene. Every nook and corner is full of action and incident. The enormous trees, laid on rude massive trucks, are dragged away by teams of horses and oxen, urged on and assisted by crowds of workmen. Other workmen are felling trees in the distance. The whole picture is instinct with bustle and activity, and is wrought out with wonderful power and skill. None but a master could have preserved such unity of effect in a picture so crowded with minute figures.

There is less of the grotesque and the horrible in these illustrations than in most of Doré's works; but the tendency of his genius in this direction could not be wholly concealed. His morbid love of gloom is illustrated in his treatment of such subjects as the "Fate of Jezebel's Remains," and the "Inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead Taking Down the Bodies of Saul and his Sons." One of the most striking examples of his talent for the horribly grotesque is his attempt to realize to the eye Ezekiel's Vision of the Valley of Dry Bones. We can almost hear the numberless bones rattle as they fly together. Here a skeleton is fumbling round for a leg or an arm. One unfortunate creature has let his head slip through his bony fingers, and is clutching after it as it falls. Another, head and all complete, is grinning horribly a ghastly smile at his less expert comrades. In the distance, the rehabilitated skeletons are disappearing in the dusk of falling night. A more ghastly picture cannot well be imagined. We find more fault with Doré for attempting to represent the Supreme Being. Like every other artist who has attempted this, Doré fails here, utterly. Take, as an illustration, the first engraving in the book—"The Creation of Light." The Deity is represented as a venerable, majestic personage, standing in a vast mass of rolling cloud. Far beneath him lies the waste, blank world, crossed by bands of partly illuminated clouds. Behind him is a magnificent burst of light. The execution of the picture is superb, especially in giving the effect of cloud illumination. But it does not reveal the author's intention in the least. Were it not for the words underneath, no one would ever guess that it was meant to represent the creation of light. There is absolutely nothing to connect the figure of the Supreme Being with the burst of light in the distance. Other instances might be given, but this one will suffice.

But, with all its drawbacks, Doré's Bible is by far the most superb work which has been brought into this country this year. That a modern French artist, whose best efforts have been devoted to the illustration of purely imaginative works, should look at the Bible from a purely poetical point of view, was to be expected. Doré has none of Schaefer's deep, religious faith. He has illustrated the Bible as he has illustrated Dante; and his work is all the more valuable on this very account. Others, and perhaps greater masters, have illustrated the purely religious side; Doré gives us the picturesque—the purely poetical side. There is more of human than of spiritual interest in most of his pictures.

No one who loves art should fail to examine this superb work. It may be seen at most of the large bookstores in New-York; and as it is selling rapidly, we advise our friends to lose no time in making themselves acquainted with its treasures. If any one would like to contrast it with Doré's other works, he should visit the pleasant establishment of MOHUN & EBBS, No. 181 Broadway, where nearly all the works of this admirable artist may be found in the best editions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 24.

CHRISTMAS IN WASHINGTON.

Christmas will be universally observed here to-morrow by the suspension of all public and private business, and services in many of the churches, particularly the Catholic and Protestant Episcopal. The colored population have made especial preparations for the enjoyment of the day in a secular as well as a religious aspect. The city has become exceedingly dull since the adjournment, and scarce a dozen members of both Houses remain here. Most of the members from the extreme West who did not go home have gone to New-York, so that the festivities of Christmas and New-Year's, with a week of opera intervening, furnish the only relief from what would otherwise prove the dullest week of the whole season.

THE ANNUAL LEVEE.

The President will hold his annual levee on New Year's Day, but it is scarcely probable that any public receptions can take place before the last of January, in view of the refurnishing of the Executive mansion, which has not yet begun.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Christmas presents are being profusely distributed to the heads of divisions and bureaus in the government departments, the presents generally coming from the subordinates to the principals. Among the gifts thus distributed yesterday was a magnificent gold watch and chain to W. P. SHEARMAN, Chief of the Quartermaster's Division, Third Auditor's office. The presenters numbering 112, all of whom are under the direction of Mr. SHEARMAN.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

There is no truth in the report that the Southern members elect held a caucus a few days ago, and resolved to go home and remain there until after the 4th of March next. Most of these Southern Congressmen have gone home to spend the holidays, and intend returning in January to prosecute their claims for seats in Congress. From the tone of the leading men in both Houses just before the adjournment, there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Senators and Representatives will be admitted to seats before the 1st of February, and there is good reason to believe that most of the Representatives of the other Southern States will be admitted within a very short time. The opinion is gaining ground that the credentials of the claimants for seats from the Southern States should be referred to the Committee on Elections, and there disposed of without the incumbrance and weight of the loads of reconstruction resolutions offered, and stump speaking *boiled down* yet to be presented by members of Congress.

STATE GOVERNMENT RESTORED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary of State has, by direction of President JOHNSON, addressed a letter to Provisional Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, relieving him from his trust, and expressing the President's acknowledgment of the fidelity, the loyalty and discretion which has marked his administration of affairs in that State. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Governor elect of North Carolina, with the tender of the cooperation of the Government of the United States wherever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which he has been called upon to preside.

These official communications are similar, with the exception of names, to those recently addressed to the Governors elect and Provisional Governors of other Southern States, with a similar purpose.

DISPATCH FROM GOV. HOLDEN.

The following telegram has been received:

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 23.

To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: Your dispatch of this date relieving me of my duty as Provisional Governor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the great Seal, and the papers and property of the State now in my possession, to Hon. JONATHAN WORTH, the Governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me and the confidence reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hope that his plan of reconstructing the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate place in the Union may be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. W. HOLDEN.

PROMOTION.

Among the recent brevet promotions in the regular army, is that of Major W. W. BURNS, of the Subsistence Department, who is brevetted through the several grades of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier-General in the regular army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Gen. BURNS was formerly Brigadier-General of Volunteers, served throughout the peninsular campaign, winning especial distinction at Fair Oaks and during the seven days' retreat, where he was wounded, and participating also in the campaigns of Antietam and the first Fredericksburgh, at which latter place he commanded the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps. It is a very flattering distinction three successive brevets in the regular army, and one which Gen. BURNS eminently deserves.

RUSH FOR CLERKSHIPS.

The pressure upon heads of departments for clerkships has increased enormously. Most of the Senators and Representatives have a half dozen special cases for favorable consideration, and each member claims that his friends are specially deserving and peculiarly fitted for tugging at the public bag. It should be known, and we have heretofore endeavored to give publicity to the fact, that there are no vacancies to be filled in the departments. On the contrary, nearly two hundred clerks have been discharged in the various bureaus within ten days past. Most of these are discharges made upon the ground that the government can dispense with the services of the decapitated individuals. Congressmen are not all-powerful here, and cannot make places for their unfortunate friends. The States of New-York and Pennsylvania have already more than their just apportionment of representatives in the clerical force, and the same may be said of most of the Eastern and New-England States. The Western and Northwestern States are not so well represented, and when vacancies occur the clerks are to be selected from those States until the proportion is equalized.

MORE CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday received $60, accompanied by the following note:

"Place the inclosed $60 to the credit of the government. It is from a person who believes that God will punish in another world those who keep that which does not belong to them."

THE ARSENAL EXPLOSION.

A committee of military officers was appointed immediately after the recent explosion at the arsenal in this city, to investigate into and report the causes that led to that explosion, by which ten persons were killed outright and three mortally wounded. The commission has performed its work and filed a report in the War Department. The report will be given to the public in a day or two.

PARDONS.

The business of issuing pardons has almost entirely ceased; but thirty-two have been issued this month.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

For the week ending Dec. 23 the Treasury Department redeemed $258,000 in outstanding certificates of indebtedness and $3,942,798 58 in interest bearing notes.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Last week the Comptroller of the Currency issued $4,014,050 in currency of the National Banks.

STAMP DUTY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that 25 cents is the highest rate of stamp duty upon warehouse receipts, whatever the value of the property deposited or stored.

DISAGREEABLE WEATHER.

The weather was rendered exceedingly disagreeable to-day by snow, rain, hail and sleet.

COLORED PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

A call is out for a Colored People's Convention, to be held in this city on the 8th of January, 1866, for the purpose of advancing the cause of equal suffrage in this District. It is expected that FREDERICK DOUGLAS and other distinguished colored men will be among the speakers.

Amusements.

ARTISTS' FUND EXHIBITION, AND SALE OF PAINTINGS.—The Sixth Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, now open at the galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, closes to-morrow evening. The exhibition will be open to-day, and the sale of the pictures, contributed by the members, for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund, will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. The exhibition and contribution of the members are considered by the artists as the best which this young society has yet offered to the public.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."—This great oratorio will be produced this evening at the Cooper Institute by the New-York Harmonic Society. The solos will be sustained by the following artists: Miss MARIA BRAINARD, Miss C. V. HUTCHINS, Mr. GUSTAVE GEARY and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' grand orchestra has been engaged for the occasion, which will be one that cannot fail to give high gratification to every admirer of HANDEL'S noble music.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Further Liberal Successes—Gen. Diaz Carrying All Before Him—A Large Extent of Territory in Possession of the Liberals.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 22.

The *Times* Mexican correspondent, says the Liberal Gen. DIAZ is carrying all before him, and the whole State of Oaxaca is in arms against the Imperialists. The Liberals are masters of the whole coast between Vera Cruz and Tuspan, also south of Vera Cruz. Foraging parties of Austrians have met several defeats.

Marshal BAZAINE writes to MEJIA, that the northern frontier is under the double protection of the Emperor of Mexico and Emperor of the French.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Cotton in Arkansas—Prospects of Good Business.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 22.

Cotton steady; sales 3,000 bales middlings, 50c.; sales of the week 11,750 bales; stock 156,000. New-York checks ¼c. discount. Gold 147. Freights dull.

The Ouachita (Washita) River, at Monroe, rose eight feet in six days. A rise of six feet is reported at Camden, Ark. It is reported that a good deal of cotton is to come in from the West by that river.

Business is somewhat checked by the screwmen's strike, the owners of vessels and stevedores refusing to accede to their demands.

Shreveport dates to the 8th, report navigation suspended on account of low water. Cotton continues to come in, being hauled a great distance to reach navigation.

LOUISIANA.

Adjournment of the Legislature for the Holidays—Important Veto by the Governor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 22.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned to-day until the fourth Monday of January. The House failed to pass the usual appropriation bills. The Governor has vetoed the bill suspending the collection of taxes for 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on the ground that it would afford relief to those who had attempted to destroy the government, and who were absent from this city during the war, whilst the Union men who remained paid taxes.

MISSISSIPPI.

More Reports of Negro Disaffection—General Alarm Among the Whites—They are Crowding to the Cities for Protection.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 22.

The Vicksburgh *Journal* has advices which it deems reliable, of an alarming character, from Yazoo. The people of the country are reported to be flying to the towns for protection, and the negroes are represented to be among themselves, who claim that between now and Christmas the land must be given them or they will take it by force. The colored troops stationed in the country are espousing the cause of the negroes, and serious troubles is apprehended.

Desperate Attempt to Break Jail at Poughkeepsie—Narrow Escape of the Jailor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sunday, Dec. 24.

A desperate attempt was made to break jail in this city on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock. The attempt was to involve the death of Jailor PALMER. The party attempting to get out consisted of three persons, one of whom was armed with an iron bar, and stood at the entrance through which the jailor would pass to reach the prisoners' quarters. When that official opened the door leading to the quarters he observed the ruffian standing with uplifted arm, the bar in his hand and ready to strike. With great presence of mind he quickly closed the door, thereby saving his life. The night police were then called in, and the desperadoes were secured and heavily ironed. The ruffians are confined on the charge of river piracy. The trial will take place next month.

Affairs in Louisville—The Proposed Tax on Leaf Tobacco.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 22.

The morning newspapers publish an elaborate article upon the subject of taxing leaf tobacco, written by a gentleman fully conversant with the subject. It takes strong ground against the position assumed by the Tobacco Convention recently held at the Cooper Institute at New-York. The writer contends that the proposed taxing of leaf tobacco would be injurious alike to the government and the manufacturer.

In the Common Council, the charges of bribery against N. S. GLOVE were not sustained—6 affirmative to 13 negative; but he was unanimously expelled from the council for having so acted as to seriously compromise his associates.

Fire at Rutland.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sunday, Dec. 24.

The gas-house of the Rutland Gas Company, took fire this morning about 1 o'clock and was entirely consumed. This fire cuts off for the present the supply of gas from this place.

Personal.

A very interesting series of lectures on military events has been prepared by two well-known officers of the service, Cols. EMERIC SZABAD and ROBERT AVERY. The series commenced with an exposition of the siege of Saragossa, perhaps the most singularly tragic siege of either ancient or modern times. It is the intention of these gentlemen to comprehend in these expositions some of the most remarkable campaigns, sieges and battles, both of Europe and America, including the most interesting and instructive episodes of our late war, profusely illustrated by maps and plans. Col. SZABAD is well and favorably known to the military public by his writings upon military matters, as well as his eminent services in the field during the rebellion. He came to this country from the army of GARIBALDI expressly to take a part in the struggle, and received several severe wounds during his service. Col. AVERY is also an officer of much ability and enviable repute. He lost a leg at Lookout Mountain, and Gen. HOOKER thus spoke of him: "In this last battle Col. AVERY'S conduct was especially brilliant, as he led the line of skirmishers along the slope of the mountain, which resulted in the glorious achievements of that field." The literary ability of these gentlemen, not less than their able services in the war, entitle them to the most liberal success.

PURE NATIVE WINES.—A really fruity, wholesome wine is Dr. UNDERHILL'S sweet port. Samples of the vintages of 1860 and 1861 are especially well-flavored, rich and palatable.

The First Flag Stories.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report is drifting around that Massachusetts claims that one of the officers from her State hoisted the first American flag over Richmond. The Bay State has, no doubt, done much in this war; but the Empire State has done more—as much more as her preëminence demanded.

The corps commanded by Major-Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL, or rather portions of the Army of the James, was the first to occupy Richmond, pressing close upon the heels of the evacuating rebels. Consequently his testimony, and the evidence of his Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY, who was appointed the first Military Governor of that city after its capture, should be decisive as to who first displayed the Stars and Stripes over its Capitol. Both Gens. WEITZEL and SHEPLEY, by letter, stated that the first American flag was raised over Richmond by Lieut. JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON DE PEYSTER, born in Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., and seventh generation born in this State, commissioned in the Thirteenth New-York Heavy Artillery, and appointed Junior Aid on Gen. WEITZEL'S Staff. In fact, Gen. SHEPLEY sent home a piece of that flag to be preserved as a memento of that act by the family of that young staff officer. To him this flag was committed when our army entered. Subsequently Gen. WEITZEL was called upon for an official confirmation of the exploit of his staff officer, to be presented to His Excellency Gov. FENTON, who had conferred the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon Lieut DE PEYSTER.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
IN THE FIELD, Texas, Nov. 5, 1865.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, by request, that Lieut. J. LIVINGSTON DE PEYSTER, of your State, serving on my staff, raised the first American flag over the rebel capitol at Richmond, replacing by it two little cavalry guidons that had previously been raised. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) G. WEITZEL, Major-Gen'l.

This should set the question at rest forever. Still, as some caviler from another state may again bring up the guidons refered to, a description of those guidons will settle that matter effectually. They were cavalry guide flags or markers, three feet five inches long to the extreme of the swallow-tail point, of silk, of alternate stripes of red and white, with no stars, a gilt 4 supplying the place of stars in the Union. They were so small that they could scarcely be distinguished from the ground, and a reference to the photograph of the Capitol, taken after, but about the time of its capture, will demonstrate this when the large flag raised by Lieut. DE PEYSTER itself, shows so small from so great an elevation.

A STAFF OFFICER OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

NEW-JERSEY.

INQUEST IN A CASE OF HOMICIDE.—An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon by Coroner KIRSTEN, on the body of PATRICK DALY, of No. 248 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, who died on Saturday afternoon from internal hemorrhage, caused by injuries received, as is alleged, while engaged in a fight with a man named MICHAEL MURPHY, some days since.

Peter Winn being sworn, testified that he resides at No. 246 Railroad-avenue, and is in the employ of William White, mason; about two weeks ago witness worked near Snake Hill at a place called Penhorn City, and Patrick Daly, the deceased, was engaged at work at the same place; on the 9th day of December Daly got in some trouble with a man named Michael Murphy while standing on the top of a building; they were standing on the top of a ladder exchanging angry words and raising their mortar hods toward each other, but did not see them come to blows; saw them seperated by John Barry, a mason; Daly descended the latter first and Murphy followed him, and when witness came down the two men were fighting; think Daly knocked Murphy down and they continued fighting while lying on the ground, Daly being uppermost; witness and some other men interposed and after some difficulty succeeded in separating them; the fight lasted about five minutes; Daly was bleeding but witness did not know, whether it was from his nose or mouth, and did not hear him complain of pain; deceased worked after this until quitting time, and witness then walked with him from Penhorn City to Hudson City; did not see Daly struck by any other man; saw Murphy strike deceased about his chest and side.

Joseph Cannon being sworn, testified that he resides in Morgan-street, Jersey City, and is a laboring man, in the employ of William White; worked in Penhorn City, with Patrick Daly, on the 9th of December; did not see the commencement of the trouble between Daly and Michael Murphy; saw deceased and Murphy after they came down the ladder, and heard them challenge each other to fight; witness went up to Daly and tried to pacify him, but the two men insisted on fighting out their difficulty, and rushed at each other; could not say who gave the first stroke; they fought standing about five minutes, and Daly knocked Murphy down; Murphy struck Daly on the chest and side, when the latter rushed upon him; the men were separated, and both worked until night; Daly bled either from his nose or mouth; he did not complain of pain after the fight, and went home with the other men; saw deceased at his house the same evening, and saw him get his supper; did not see any other man strike Daly, nor did witness see anything in Murphy's hands.

At this stage of the proceedings the inquest was adjourned to the 28th inst.

On Saturday night Coroner KIRSTEN issued a warrant for the arrest of MURPHY, to await the result of the examination, and placed it in the hands of an officer who went in search of the accused, but the latter had fled, and up to last night no trace could be obtained of his whereabouts.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the head, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

[*Advertisement.*

During the process of Teething, every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic and is sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Dyspepsia strikes at the Heart.—Half the fatal heart diseases are caused by indigestion. Now mark: BIOKRENE is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the stomach. It relieves the worst cases of dyspepsia in one week. Dépôt, No. 28 Dey-st., N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "**the Best**" by the most renowned artists. "**Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular. WM. B. BRADBURY.

A Most Valuable Gift by Mail.

Two three-cent stamps is the postage on a box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, to your friend in California or any part of the United States.

Sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box.

Holiday Presents.—BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, are now receiving a very choice collection of watches, clocks, jewelry, bronzes, paintings, fancy goods, &c., suitable for presents, purchased in England, France and Germany, by Mr. Ball, during the past three months, expressly for this Holiday season. Those wishing to purchase, either for presents or to furnish their residences, will find the largest stock and most extensive variety ever exhibited in this country.

A Valuable Present—Semmons'
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES.
BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL
OPERA GLASSES.
SEMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway,
under Lafarge House.

Fine Silver-plated Ware for the Holidays.
J. F. CURRAN & Co.,
No. 18 John-st.,
Manufacturers and importers of
EXTRA PLATED GOODS,
Of every description.

Holiday Presents.
ELEGANT AND USEFUL GIFTS.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, &c., for ladies, gents, youths, misses and children, at BROOKS' New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Great Excitement.
Go and see the elegant assortment of Holiday Gifts at Brooks' shoe-store. Toilet slippers in every variety as well as all sorts of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c. Slippers for ladies, gents and children at No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Hull's Demulcent Soap.
For chapped or tender hands and nursery, use J. C. HULL'S soap, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

Your Last Chance.
GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
The subscribers are offering their large stock of American and Swiss Watches AT RETAIL this week only,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Importers,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS," the best in the world for curing Rupture—no pressure on the back; light, clean and easy; superior supporters and Braces. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Beautiful and Useful Holiday Gift.—A Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine will lighten domestic labor, promote health and happiness, and be a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend.—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's and Howe Sewing-Machines, for sale, to rent, and kept in order without charge, at No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st. Instruction given at residence if desired. Family sewing.
J. T. ELLIS.

Bricks.—30,000 Bricks are made per day by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which is the most wonderful machine of the age.
A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.
MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Cards for New Year Calls, New Style.—Before purchasing call on A. DEMAREST, Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

The Arrangements for 300 Public Balls, to be given this season, have already been published. It was said of a celebrated danseuse that she "shook music from her feet." The ladies who participate in the dance this Winter will not only shake music from their feet but perfume from their drapery—that of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, the popular floral extract of the age.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Holiday Presents of Affection and CHARITY.—WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, army clothing, and to the use of seamstresses, dress-makers, tailors, manufacturers of shirts, collars, skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' boots and shoes, linen goods, umbrellas, parasols, &c. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

THE QUALITIES WHICH RECOMMEND THEM ARE:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

Splendid Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, &c., for the holidays. The house of BOSANQUET, GIRAUD & CO., Paris, have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an agency in the City of New-York, for the sale of their widely-known JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., and for the purpose of making their goods as extensively known and appreciated in the United States as they now are, and have been for over 70 years, in Europe, they have determined on a plan by which poor and rich like may have the advantage of their splendid styles. As a preliminary, they would remark that they manufacture and sell no imitation jewelry or watches, but all are warranted gold of the finest workmanship. Our customers will also have the great advantage of a constant succession of new and recherche styles and patterns with which we shall keep our New-York agency supplied. We have adopted the plan of sale, now so popular, of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be $2 for each article, no matter how costly it may be. The expenses of conducting our New-York Agency are paid by the sale of Certificates or Coupons representing the various articles. These Certificates are sold at 50 cents each, or five for $2, and each Certificate will show the holder the particular article he or she is entitled to, on payment of an additional $2. If the article named on the Certificate is not desired, the holder will oblige us, when he returns the certificate, by stating what other article of the same value he or she may prefer, and it will be sent with pleasure. Our aim is to please, and every means to that end will be exerted. We solicit a trial from every one who reads this notice as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

Amongst other articles, splendid clocks, gold and silver watches, rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, garnet and other stones, (solitaire and in clusters,) ladies' sets of jewelry, comprising pins and ear rings of the most fashionable styles, set in precious stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of gold and enameled and pearl sets, gold studs and sleeve buttons of the most beautiful patterns, gent's bosom and scarf pins, and an endless variety of bracelets, chains, musical boxes, head dresses, combs, charms, &c. In case any of our patrons are not in want of articles of jewelry, and would prefer silverware, we will, send, for any certificate returned us, a richly engraved set of castors or butter dish, beautifully chased and plated.

AGENTS ARE WANTED

In every part of the United States and Provinces, and to all such very liberal inducements will be offered, and, on application, a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in Post-office Orders where they can be obtained, or by Bank-draft to our order. Address all orders to our agency, which will be conducted by
MESSRS. JAQUET, STERLING & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A Card.
BOY'S CLOTHING enough to supply the whole city to sell, very cheap. I. V. BROKAW, No. 62 Lafayette-pl. and No. 94 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use, R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DWIGHT—PARISH.—At Brooklyn, Friday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, Rev. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT, of New-York, and Miss CHARLOTTE S. PARISH, of Brooklyn.

GREENLEAF—SKINNER.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, at the First Congregational Church, New-London, by Rev. Thos. P. Field, LEEDS GREENLEAF, of New-Orleans, and Miss JOSEPHINE SKINNER, of the former city. No cards.

ODELL—DOUGLASS.—On Thursday, Dec. 21, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. A. B. Carter, D. D., CHARLES H. ODELL and MARY C., daughter of Robert J. Douglass, Esq., all of Yonkers.

SMITH—OSBORNE.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, at the Presbyterian Church, Lafayette, N. J., by Rev. Joel Campbell, JAMES H. SMITH, of Springfield, Ill., and ANNIE W. OSBORNE, of the former place. No Cards.

VAN BUREN—VAN BUREN.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 23d-st., by Rev. Mr. Ganse, Major G. M. VAN BUREN, of Washington, D. C., and GERTRUDE B., daughter of the late Basento Van Buren, and niece of Dr. P. Van Buren, of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—The funeral of the late JAMES ARMSTRONG, of Orange County, who departed this life on Saturday, Dec. 23, will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. A. McClelland, No. 35 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

BARNES.—At sea, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, on his passage home from China, of heart disease, Capt. WILLIAM H. BARNES, son of the late Wm. H. Barnes, of New-York City.

☞ California papers please copy.

BARNES.—At Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., on Tuesday, Dec. 19, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Wm. H. Barnes, of New-York City.

BENSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Dec. 24, CHARLES S. BENSON, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 West 24th-st.

☞ Stonington, Conn., and San Francisco papers please copy.

COGGESHALL.—On First Day, 24th inst., CHARLES T., son of Giles H. and Marianna Coggeshall, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Third Day, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock, without further notice.

DAVIS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Dec. 24, DAVID DAVIS, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fidelity Division No. 2, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Union Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

FLETCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 24, OLIVE JANE, wife of H. R. Fletcher.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

HAMMETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 24, of pleuro pneumonia, SAMUEL A. HAMMETT, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 118 Montague-st., corner of Clinton, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

HOAG.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 23, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIA HOAG, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 260 Court-st., on Monday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

JACOBUS.—Suddenly, on Friday, Dec. 22, HANNAH ELIZA, daughter of Mary C. and the late Cornelius C. Jacobus.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, Lyman A. Jacobus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 111 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J.

LUFF.—On Friday, Dec. 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH LUFF, widow of Martin Luff, deceased, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., at 2 o'clock.

MARIE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 24, in this city, RACHEL Y., wife of Camille Marié, and daughter of the late John Steward.

The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, D. Jackson Steward, No. 150 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Friday, Dec. 22, after a brief illness, RICHARD COLDEN, youngest son of O. J. and C. M. Moore.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

REID.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, at his residence, No. 22 West 30th-st., ROBERT REID, florist, aged 69 years, 7 months and 18 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 26, from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., at 10 o'clock.

SCHREINER.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, HENRY ESLER, son of Osmond H. and Sarah M. Schreiner, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from No. 207 West 20th-st.

THALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, of consumption, ANN, wife of John F. Thall, aged 54 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church corner of South 3d and 12th sts., Williamsburgh, without further invitation.

TRUDEAU.—In this city, on Saturday, Dec. 23, FRANCIS RENE TRUDEAU, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Dr. Trudeau, and of his grandfather, Dr. F. E. Berger, are invited to attend his funeral services, at the Church of the Ascension, on Monday afternoon, (Christmas,) at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken on Tuesday to Nyack for interment.

WEEKES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 22, V. D. W. WEEKES, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from St. George's Episcopal Church, Hempstead, L. I. Cars leave James-slip Ferry, New-York, at 9 and 11 A. M.; returning at 4:12 P. M.

ZEMBER.—On Sunday, Dec. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., EMILE FRANK ZEMBER, aged 25 years and 5 months.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his residence, Palisade-av., West Hoboken. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The carriages will be ready at 12½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECEMBER 1865.
CLOSING-OUT SALE
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
From this date an abatement of
20 PER CENT.
will be made on the whole of our unbroken assortment of
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
in both the
CUSTOM and
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

OPERA GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

RICH GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery in 1818.
GOLD WATCHES,
Of every style and price.
SILVER WATCHES,
Of all kinds and prices.
GOLD CHAINS.
GOLD BRACELETS,
THIMBLES,
RINGS,
PINS.
GOLD LEONTINES,
CHATELAINES,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
KEYS AND SEALS.
SILVER FORKS,
SPOONS,
CUPS AND GOBLETS,
NAPKIN RINGS.
BUTTER, FISH,
FRUIT, CAKE,
PIE AND
ICE-CREAM KNIVES.
SILVER-PLATED WARE OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon,
now acknowledged to be the only CERTAIN REMEDY for "Female Weakness" and "Uterine Complaints" of women.
Price $1 50 per Bottle; five Bottles for $6.
☞ USE NONE EXCEPT WITH THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG CO. ☜

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills,
The best Liver Pill, and the most certain remedy for all bilious and digestive troubles.
☞ **Price 25 cents a Box.**

THE GRAEFENBERG DYSENTERY SYRUP,
certain in all bowel difficulties and in
Asiatic Cholera.
If used in the painless diarrhea, which always precedes cholera, it is a sure preventive.
☞ **Price 50 cents a Bottle.**
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
☞ **Inquire of Dealers Everywhere.** ☜

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
FOR SALE ON
MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNT,
until the entire lot is disposed of:
100 FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, White, 2d selection, 142 pieces........$40 per set.
100 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, Gold Band, 44 pieces........$17 per set.
100 FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, Fancy, 44 pieces........$17 to $23 per set.
100 SERVICES OF FINE ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, consisting of 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 12 FINGER-BOWLS, and 2 DECANTERS........$35 per set.
100 do do do do do........$45 per set.
100 SERVICES CUT GLASS, same number of pieces........$45 per set.
VERY CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 BROADWAY,
Corner Broome-st.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
BOYS' SLEIGHS, TOOL-CHESTS, &c.
W. N. SEYMOUR, & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

WORK-BOXES AND DRESSING-CASES,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
CHANFRAU AS "MOSE"
CHANFRAU AS "MOSE" TO-NIGHT.
CHANFRAU AS "MOSE" TO-NIGHT.
CHANFRAU AS "MOSE"
THIS AFTERNOON, CHANFRAU AS "SAM."
THIS AFTERNOON, CHANFRAU AS "SAM."
CHANFRAU AS "SAM."
CHANFRAU AS "SAM."
CHANFRAU AS SAM, CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.
CHANFRAU AS MOSE AND SAM TO-NIGHT.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
THE HIGH RECOMMENDATIONS of our best physicians, combined with the approval of all who use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, places it beyond comparison with any other preparation, either in Europe or America, for restoring gray hair to its original color. It imparts life, health and strength to the weakest hair, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean and free from dandruff, and heals any irritation of the scalp. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where information as to treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR CURED
WASHINGTON HAMS
are now ready for sale.
NAME BRANDED IN FULL.
Also
All kinds of Smoked Meats.
GEORGE W. EDWARDS,
Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st., New-York.

ELEGANT FANS, ELEGANT FANS,
AT MILLER & CO.'S,
NO. 9 MAIDEN-LANE.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.
Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

CHRISTMAS AT HOWARD MISSION,
NO. 37 NEW BOWERY.
In consequence of the severe storm on Thanksgiving, special preparations have been made for an unusually interesting time on Christmas. The exercises will commence at 10 and close at 4 o'clock, and consist of beautiful anthems, glees, songs and hymns, short speeches, and a distribution of presents. Dinner from 11 to 2 o'clock. Friends of the little wanderers will be welcome.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY for the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, bonds, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
have established their agency at No. 59 Broadway, New-York, where orders to call for goods, to be forwarded South, will receive prompt attention.
Merchandise and valuables delivered to Harnden's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.
For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT, President.

"SIGNS OF CHARACTER" IN HAND-WRITING and in shaking hands. What do they signify? See Jan. No. PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 20 cts., or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT LOW PRICES
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.,
sell at low prices
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
of AMERICAN,
ENGLISH and
SWISS MANUFACTURE.
FIRST WATER DIAMONDS,
set in the latest styles.
FINE JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LONG GOLD CHAINS,
LEONTINES, CHATALAINES,
VEST CHAINS, &c.
SILVERWARE, and
FIRST QUALITY PLATED WARE.

PHENOL SODIQUE.
THE GREAT FRENCH DISINFECTANT.
For wounds, cuts, bruises, indolent ulcers, old sores; and wherever a superior dressing is required, apply the great French styptic and disinfectant,
PHENOL SODIQUE.
C. K. FANNING & CO., No. 102 William-st.
J. C. Rushton, Hegeman & Co., Broadway; J. W. Shedden, No. 235; Pyle Brothers, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; A. G. Dunn, A. Hudnut, Court and Warren sts.

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Mr. S. was for three years in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington—a large part of that time as private secretary to Secretary Chase—and has a familiar experience in the Departmental business. WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO INTERNAL REVENUE CASES. Refers to Hon. William Orton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Hon. John J. Cisco; Hon. M. B. Field, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hiram Barney, John Austin Stevens, Jr.; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia.

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It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs.
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Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, in the chair.
For other particulars, see under head "Lectures."

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HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for Bonds) addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, to the undersigned, for the sale of $44,000 of the Land Bonds of said company.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a Board of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 16th to the morning of the 29th of December. G. P. LLOYD, Vice-President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of $2 per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on Dec. 30, inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DISTRICT,) No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 18, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1866, on the preferred certificates issued by this trust, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said certificates stand registered on the 23d inst.

The transfer books, both of common and preferred certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst., and opened Jan. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M.
ALLEN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., (the first Monday in January, the regular day of meeting, being a holiday.)

Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1860, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1866, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls, Vt. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz., from the 2d day of January to the 2d day of February, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Southwestern Iron Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JAMES H. PULLMAN, Secretary.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the board.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

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The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	$5,000,000
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FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities, made payable at either city, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY, as may be desired.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent.,) but also returns TWENTY PER CENT. IN CASH IN LIEU OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.

For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, losses payable at the Company's bankers in London, on shipments of specie, merchandise or produce, which are available with bankers as collateral security.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

UNITED SATTES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEAPRTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

Parties holding thirty (30) or more Coupons of the several United States Government Loans, upon which the interest is due and payable Jan. 1, proximo, are requested to hand them in to this office, with schedule, at any time previous to the 29th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.

The holders of the Railroad Bonds of Scioto County and State of Ohio are hereby notified that an authorized agent will attend in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of January ensuing, at the banking-house of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., for the purpose of paying the January interest on said bonds, and to make other arrangements in regard to their liquidation.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Scioto County, State of Ohio.
PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 11, 1865.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.

Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TO BONDHOLDERS
OF SCIOTA CO., OHIO.

Persons holding said bonds will please meet me at the Astor House, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th and 27th insts. JOHN McDOWELL, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

Dry-Dock, East Broadway and 34th-st Railroad; do. 42d-st.: do. 7th-av. and Broadway; do. Fulton Ferry and Bleecker-st. Railroad Stocks and Bonds at a liberal discount. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY TO LOAN on good city property. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

Also have for sale two mortgages on Brooklyn property. Apply as above.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of Janurry next, (9th prox.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen directors of this bank and three inspectors for the following election, will take place at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock, P. M.
By order, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. Poll open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9, both days inclusive. WM. G. HART, Secretary.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH BONDS.—THE undersigned, in behalf of the City of Portsmouth, (State of Ohio,) would ask the holders of the bonds of said city, falling due Jan. 1, 1866, at Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, to meet him at the Astor House, Dec. 26 and 27, 1865, to pay the interest and part of the principal then due, and negotiate with them for an extension of the balance due on said bonds.
GEO. JOHNSON.
ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec 22, 1865.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 William-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, will be closed on December 25, 1865, preparatory to a dividend. They will be reopened Jan. 10, 1866. By order of the Directors.
CHARLES P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

OFFICE OF THE HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, No. 209 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 3d proximo, at one o'clock P. M. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 67 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. Co., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS company will close on the 31st inst., and reopen on the 16th day of January next.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
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NATIONAL BANKERS', } EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, and all description of securities not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board,
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company for six months, ending 31st inst., will be paid on and after Jan. 2 next.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.
By order HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after the 2d of January next.
By order of the Board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.

This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and Two (2) Per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed this evening, and reopened on the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

"THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS"—No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable or credited to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, and if not drawn is entitled to interest from 1st of January, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.—The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of their surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.

By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) per cent., payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866. The Transfer Books will close on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., and re-open on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, and payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Friday, Jan. 5. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, 1866.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable, out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Tuesday, second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from 23d inst. to Jan. 3. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, December 18, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared, free of government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January, 1866. By order of the board. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed to that day inclusive.
By order. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of January next.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the second day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent., free of government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
C. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 267 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this company, will be paid at this office, (free from Government tax,) on and after Jan. 2, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from and after the 23d inst. until Jan. 2, 1866.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866. G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 5th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 6th proximo, inclusive. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.

400 pages, 100 illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents tables mailed free. Book sent by mail, postage-paid, on receipt of the price. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

PILES, VARICOCELE, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RUPTURE—Their modern treatment and radical cure—SCALPEL No. 46, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., 64 pages, elegantly printed cuts; 50 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121. For full set of the SCAPEL in volumes, (six—pages 500 each,) at $18, apply to the Editor, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

DR. DURANT OFFERS, WITH CONFIDENCE to the ladies, his celebrated remedy for the removal of all irregularities or obstructions; relieves after all other so-called remedies have failed. Ladies, try it. Office No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading the new edition of illustrated medical work *Human Frailty*, price 25 cts., by Dr. H. A. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Mailed free. To be consulted as usual.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. POWELL, NO. 120 WEST NINTH-ST., a few doors from Broadway, can be consulted confidentially by either sex, by letter or otherwise.

DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE consult Dr. LEWIS, at his old-established office, No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm of KEEFER, NICHOLS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, H. M. NICHOLS retiring therefrom. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the business at No. 20 Murray-st. SAMUEL KEEFER, H. M. NICHOLS, O. L. KNOX, WM. H. FAYMAN.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865,

at 1 o'clock P. M.,

by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 3,000 BALES MEMPHIS

AND

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

PUBLIC SALE
AT THE FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA,
On account of the United States,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1866,
At 11 o'clock,
Will be sold by public sale,
GUNPOWDER, BY SAMPLE, viz.:

19,050 lbs. U. S. Powder, mixed, badly caked.
9,900 lbs. U. S. Cannon Powder, badly caked.
4,900 lbs. U. S. Mortar Powder, dirty and caked.
4,600 lbs. U. S. Powder, good mixed grain.
87,403 lbs. Confederate States Powder, good mixed grain.
4,167 lbs. Confederate States Powder, badly damaged.

This powder is stored at Fort Delaware.

Samples may be seen at the Watertown, Watervliet and Frankford Arsenals, and at the United States Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

When the interest of the government may require it the powder will be bid in.

Terms—United States Currency.
S. V. BENET,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. United States Army, Commanding.

25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their THIRTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of December, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS
of FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will therefore take place at Giesboro, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY AT FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1865.

Will be sold at the UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, near Fortress Monroe, Va., all the appliances pertaining to that establishment, consisting of serviceable articles of Bedding, viz.: Blankets, sheets, bedsacks, counterpanes, hair pillows and mattresses, towels, shirts, drawers, iron bedsteads, and an assortment of table and kitchen furniture; also, medicines, books, &c. Sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, and to continue daily until all the property is disposed of.

Terms—Cash.

Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 18, 1865.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at public auction, on the 10th and 11th days of January, 1866, at noon, a large lot of old navy cannon.

The cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder. Terms cash, in government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard. Otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the Ordnance Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1865.

THE SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY railroad material at Alexandria will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

In addition to the articles previously advertised there will be offered:

60,000 feet seasoned oak plank and timber.
1 new lathe, 36 feet long, 33 inches swing.
1 new vertical car-wheel borer.
1 second-hand planer.
1 engine-house, 378x66.
30 buildings, varying in size from 10x10 to 30x60.
1 wharf, foot of Franklin-st., containing 21,469 square feet.

Only a small proportion of the new material has been disposed of. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash in government funds.

Vouchers for transportation will be received from railroad companies as cash.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27,
At 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 83 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,
CLOSING SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR OLD WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c., continued from 19th inst.

Also, a few very choice reserve lots, viz: Sherry, pale, brown and golden, of great age; a few demijohns of very old French brandy, Scotch whisky, and Bourbon, 20 years old. The catalogue will include very old London Dock, Jamaica, St. Croix, Grenada and Antique rums, Holland and English gins, old Madeiras, old white seal sherries, Stockwell's and McGibbar's Bourbon, very old rye whisky, old Irish whiskies, Hennessy, Otard & Goddard brandies. Also, an invoice of very select wines, brandies, &c., imported in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London by the oldest shipping-house in Great Britain. Also, lots remaining of the private stock, very rare.

ALSO,

The balance of the invoice of fine Havana cigars remaining from the sale of Dec. 19, consisting of Cabanas, Figaro, La Rosa, De Santiago, La Rosa and other favorite brands.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Battery,
About 1,000 bales of
DAMAGED COTTON,
balance of cotton saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st.

BY T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26, AT 11 O'CLOCK, within the Store.
NEW CROP MESSINA LEMONS.
400 cases New Crop Messina Lemons.
Landing ex steamer *Virginia*.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE.

The beautiful collection of pictures contributed by the artists are now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., and will be sold on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. Leeds & Miner, auctioneers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 2, *will receive interest as from 1. Jan.*

CITIZENS SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, paid on deposits made on or before Jan. 2.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. PAID FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits made now draw interest from 1st January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits will commence to draw interest immediately on the first day of the month following date of the deposit.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DRY GOODS

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES,

LACE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,

FOR NEW YEAR.

THE BALANCE
OF OUR
TOYS,
GAMES,
AND
CHRISTMAS
GOODS
AT
COST.

Also,
Splendid assortment Ladies', Gent's and Children's WHITE AND PARTY COLOR KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st.

KID GLOVES

90 cents a pair,

1,000 dozen
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED REAL FRENCH KID,
AT

90 cents a pair,

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., near 14th-st.

LEGRAIN'S—GREAT HOLIDAY BARGAINS.
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, BASQUINES, JACKETS and SACQUES at HALF PRICE, in LYONS VELVET.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN, ANGORA VELOURS, VELVET BEAVERS, and all the MOST CHOICE FABRICS, for the FALL and WINTER of 1865 and 1866. In order to effect an entire clearance of our extensive stock of CLOAKS, they are now reduced to such a price, so that EVERY LADY in quest of SUCH GARMENTS MUST GET SUITED.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

AT LEGRAIN'S.

RICH FANCY SILK GREATLY REDUCED.
COLORED MOIRE ANTIQUE at $3 50; worth $5 50.
PLAIN SILK, in all colors, three-quarters wide, at $3; worth $4 50.
FANCY POPLINS, at 60c. and 75c. per yard, double width; worth $1 and $1 25.
COLORED MERINOS, at $1.
DELAINES, CALICOS, POPLINS, ALPACCAS, FOR PRESENTS.
KID GLOVES for PARTIES and VISITS in all the NEW FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ELEGANT EMB. PIANO COVERS from $15 to $35
6-4ths AND 8-4ths EMB. TABLE COVERS from $8 to $15.
FINE AND BEAUTIFUL TAPESTRY COVERS at reduced prices.
NOTTINGHAM AND LACE CURTAINS,
WOVEN AND LACE TIDYS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., at
LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway.

1865. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1866.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF ALL STYLES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY

EXTRAORDINARY AND IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

OUR WHOLE STOCK, IN ALL ABOUT $100,000, OF
Point Lace Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs;
Point, Cluny and Valenciennes Laces;
Black Thread Laces, Vails, Coiffures and Barbes;
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets;
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Real and Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs;
Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions;
Silk Scarfs, Head-dresses, &c.;
In fact, all our valuable and choice Stock will be offered,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
in order to make room for Spring importations.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 477 Broadway.

SILKS—SILKS—SILKS!
"FOR THE HOLIDAYS,"

Just received.

Another large invoice of PLAIN SILKS, in superb qualities, and in all the most
FASHIONABLE COLORS.
ALSO,
White and light-colored Kid Gloves, just opened.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

FRENCH MERINOS—FRENCH MERINOS.
"FOR THE HOLIDAYS,"
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We have just "marked down" a large portion of our Merino stock, and intend to offer some tempting bargains in French Merinos to our customers, this week.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
"this week,"
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION,
IN
MAGNIFICENT FRENCH and INDIA CASHMERE,
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
in entirely new designs, imported this season.
ALSO,
WHITE AND SCARLET CENTRE PAISLEY SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

We respectfully inform our customers that our selection of shawls cannot be equaled in the city.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
the following
"SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS,"
are just received per last steamer:
IN PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
the new shades of Blue, Green and Garnet;
IN FRENCH MERINOS
the new shades of Purple, Gaslight Green and Garnet;
IN EMPRESS CLOTHS AND POPLINS,
the new shades of Mauve, Green, French Gray and Garnet.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!!
"FOR THE HOLIDAYS,"
AT
GREAT BARGAINS.
JUST RECEIVED,
THREE CASES OF REAL PARIS POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL, SMALL PLAIDS, AND VERY CHOICE,
Only 60c. a yard—former price, $1.
ALSO,
TWO CASES OF SAXON PLAID POPLINS,
CHOICE STYLES,
Only 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard; former price, 4s. and 5s.
ALSO,
NEW STYLES MOUS. DELAINES at 2s. 6d. per yard.
ALSO,
FINE QUALITY BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS
At 50c., 60c. per yard,
Sold in October and November at 80c. and $1.
ALSO,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED.
HANDSOME BALMORALS at $2 50, $3 and $3 50.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,

And Holiday Presents, at FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st. French and Spanish spoken.

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, SELECTED BY HIMSELF IN EUROPE.—The largest, cheapest and most varied assortment in the city, Ladies' and Gent's Jet Chains, Pins, Bracelets, Buckles, Ear-rings, &c. Pearl, Jet and Fancy Buttons; also, Steel and Gilt Goods, English Scissors, Penknives, Combs and Brushes, Portmonnaies, Hair Nets and Waterfalls. Also, a full line of best English small wares; new styles Dress Trimmings, Ribbons and Laces, Tissue and Lace Vails, Embroideries, Collars, &c.; French Corsets, $1 50; best Steel Spring Skirts, $1. Skirts made to order.

N. B.—Jouvin's and other celebrated Kid Gloves at low prices; Empress Kids only $1; undressed Kids, new colors, only 90 cents. W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway,
Between 19th and 20th - sts

DRY GOODS.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH,
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(late with George Brodie,)
is offering a large assortment of
VELVET, CLOTH
AND
OPERA CLOAKS,
at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.
AND NO BOGUS SALE.

JAMES TUCKER'S removal from No. 759 Broadway is imperative next Spring, 1866. Now, then, the temptation for the discerning public: J. T. offers a large and rich stock of millinery materials at a heavy sacrifice.

TAILORS, MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS
dealt with liberally.

Upright glass cases for sale. No. 759 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SCARFS AND TIES,
KID, BEAVER AND CLOTH GLOVES.
ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HOSIERY.
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS.
Suspenders, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas, &c.
UNDERSHIRTS
and
DRAWERS.
DRESS SHIRTS
and
COLLARS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
At the
SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.
THEY ARE ADVANCING RAPIDLY,
BUY THEM QUICKLY.
GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED.

For a few days we will sell them without any advance in prices. It will pay richly for the ladies of BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURGH, HOBOKEN, JERSEY CITY, and the surrounding country, TO BUY MUSLINS, and ALL KINDS of DRY GOODS at OUR ESTABLISHMENT.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
HANDSOME BLACK LUSTRES, $3 50, $4 and $4 50 per dress.
BADAJAS, SAVANNAHS, POPLINS, EUGENIES, &c., $4 50 to $6.
WINCEY BALMORAL SKIRTS, $5, $6 and $8.
CLOTH, CRAPE and BEADED MUFFS—NOVELTIES.
ERMINETT MUFFS, at $5—VERY BEAUTIFUL.
EMBROIDERY SETS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.)

BLACK ALPACAS.

Special attention is called to several lots offered at 62½c., 75c. and $1 per yard. Most desirable makes and extremely cheap.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
WHERE THEY MAY BE FOUND.

"Turning into Bleecker-st., we find
MESSRS. FOSTER BROTHERS,
At No. 272,
OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS, BLACK ALPACAS,
TWILLED AND COTTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, CLOAK CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
MUSLINS, &c., &c."—
New-York *Times*, Dec. 21, 1865.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 296 Canal-st.,
Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties.
OPERA CLOAKS,
and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of WINTER CLOAKS,
in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW,
No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.

AT RICHMOND'S.
FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

A few cases of Ladies' French DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES; also, some choice LACE GOODS in Point Applique, Round Point, Barbes, Coiffures, Valenciennes Sets, from EIGHT DOLLARS UPWARD. A large stock of HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, CAPES, MODISTES. Entirely new patterns in Linen Embroidered COLLARS and CUFFS. All at very low prices.
RICHMOND,
No. 783 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

FOR SALE—WHITE AND GRAY BLANKETS white and colored quilts, bed sacks, hair and straw mattresses, hair pillows, overcoats, peajackets, trowsers, flannel overshirts, undershirts, drawers, linen sheeting, black silk handkerchiefs, sewing-silk and other articles part of which are new and in good order, purchased at the recent government sales, and for sale at very low prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS,
No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARTISTIC GOUPIL'S 772 BROADWAY N.Y. PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY GIFT SEEKERS
will find the most recherche as well as popular collection of
ART SPECIALTIES
AT GOUPIL'S.
OIL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.
NEW AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS,
elegantly framed in great variety of beautiful styles of carved, rustic and plain black walnut, and richly gilt mouldings of the newest patterns.
PORTFOLIOS, DRAWING ALBUMS, OIL and WATER-COLOR BOXES, fitted up with all requisites.
FRENCH AND SWISS
CARVED WOOD ARTICLES
in large variety, embracing Cuckoo Clocks, Work, Glove, Jewel and Cigar Boxes, Book-racks, Brackets, Easels, Cartes de Visite Stands, Reading Stands, Card-cases, Thermometers, Frames, various sizes, &c., &c.
Prints and Photographs in Passe Partouts.
FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.
PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS.
Fac-similes of the finest French pictures, by Meissionay, Gerome and others.
GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, (Stewart's Block.)

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, (the oldest express in America,) as their rates are low, and instructions have been given to their drivers and messengers to handle these compliments of friendship with great care. Wagons will be sent to stores and residences, if notice is sent (by mail or otherwise,) to their office, No. 65 Broadway. They forward to all places in the

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

McALLISTER,
(Of the late firm of McAllister & Brother, Philadelphia,)
OPTICIAN,
No. 627 Broadway.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Stereoscopes from $2 to $120 each. Stereoscopic views of New-York City, Central Park, White Mountains, Niagara, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, etc., etc., from $3 to $9 per dozen.

GOLD SPECTACLES, MAGIC LANTERNS,
OPERA GLASSES,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
WATER COLORS, &c.

NOTHING BUT TABLES.
THE
BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

Oak, walnut, mahogany and other woods, in every variety of style, finish and price.

As I confine myself to the manufacture and sale of Extension Tables exclusively, I am prepared to sell them as low, if not lower, than any other house in the city. Persons wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
VERY CHEAP.
JUST IMPORTED, IN GREAT VARIETY.
NEW AND CURIOUS.
SAM'L D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery and No. 617 8th-av.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES—1866.

All kinds of Daily Journals, Expense Books, first-class Blank Books, Writing Paper and Stationery, Games, Albums, Chess, Cards, Note Paper, Inkstrays, Portfolios, Desks, &c., &c., at moderate prices by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL STUDENT.—A YOUNG MAN OF strict morality, wishing to study dentistry, can have a good opportunity, by addressing immediately, DENTIST, Station G.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
FRANCE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Jan. 5
WASHINGTON	E. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
[illegible]	3,412	Grogan.
LAND—building	3,450	
LAND	3,695	Hall.
[illegible]	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,325	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

[illegible]	SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 23
[illegible]	SATURDAY, Dec. 30
OTLAND	SATURDAY, Jan. 6

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for Specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 273 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River, for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	THURSDAY	Dec. 28
ETNA	SATURDAY	Dec. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Jan. 6

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.

BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28. For passage at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, and MONDAY, Jan. 29.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

P. S.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Jan. 3.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.

The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock precisely.

Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.

Rates furnished by the undersigned.

The steamer SAN JACINTO follows Jan. 6, 1866.

The passenger accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
Connecting with railroad throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class United States mail steamships

CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN, Commander,
AMERICA	LINDT, Commander,
NEVADA	CARPENTER, Commander,
WEYBOSSET	PARISH, Commander.

THE CONSTITUTION
will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agent in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freights received on our covered Pier No. 13 North River, at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class steamships
LEO, MERRILL, Commander.
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
The entirely new and fast-sailing steamship LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin Passage....$25 | Deck Passage....$10
The new and first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE—MERCHANTS' LINE

Goes to the wharf with all her cargo. To sail on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 fast-sailing side-wheel steamship [illegible], WM. JONES, Master, now loading at Pier No. [illegible] River, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.,
or JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., No. 51 South-st.
A. J. INGERSOLL & CO., Agents, Mobile.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER:
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA.

The PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

Commencing with this steamer, we shall CLASSIFY FREIGHT, and have so REDUCED RATES that shippers will be enabled to forward a large proportion of goods VIA THE ISTHMUS that have heretofore sought other modes of transportation.

Tables of classification, rates, &c., furnished at our freight-offices.

SHIPPERS MUST BE PARTICULAR TO SEND WITH EACH CARTLOAD A MEMORANDUM OF CONTENTS AND WEIGHT OF EACH CASE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship COSTA RICA will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

N. B.—This company will not dispatch a steamer on Wednesday, 27th inst., and the COSTA RICA will not commence to receive freight until Thursday morning, 28th inst.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The elegant steamship
CREOLE,
N. ANDERSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
All bills of lading signed at the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with most luxurious accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The first-class fast sailing steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North river.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ALDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No 73 William-st.
The New-York built, very fast and new steamship GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

FAIRBANKS, Capt. WM. POWELL.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. C. CHICHESTER.
The A 1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec 27, at 3 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

PORTLAND STEAMSHIPS—CHANGE OF PIER.—The business of the New-England Steamship Company's Portland line of steamers, will be removed on Jan. 1, 1866, from Pier No. 9, North River, to Pier No. 38, East River, foot of Market-st. This new wharf is covered with a substantial water-proof building, affording thorough protection to inward and outward cargoes. H. B. CROMWELL & CO, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ESTABLISHED 1826.

An extensive assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, in every variety and style. All goods warranted. WM. H. LEE, No. 199 Fulton-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know. Losses, diseases, numbers, &c.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

THE
STODART
PIANO-FORTE!

Recommends itself to those desirous of purchasing an instrument of unequaled durability of wear, strength of mechanism, beauty of tone and finish and exquisiteness of touch.

Thousands of these unrivaled instruments have been sold since the factory has been in operation, and in no case has a single one failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction to the purchaser.

Thirty years of continued success, with the proper application of all REALLY valuable improvements, has proved them far superior to any instrument now manufactured, both for *sweetness of tone, power and brilliancy.*
STODART & MORRIS, Manufacturers,
No. 684 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,
are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,
THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK,

And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.

LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

THE TRINITY ANTHEMS.

(As used in Trinity Church, New-York.)
COMPOSED BY
HENRY S. CUTLER, Mus., Doc.

Volume 1 of this superb collection of Anthems is now ready. The words of these Anthems are literally from the Holy Scriptures, and make close application to the various Feasts and Fasts of the Christian Year, from the first Sunday in Advent to the fifth Sunday in Lent.

The work is splendidly issued, in royal octavo form, and substantially bound in cloth.

Price, $3 per copy. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway,
New-York.

THE FIRST PRIZE PELOUBET ORGANS,

Awarded the Gold Medal by the American Institute, New-York, over Mason & Hamlin, and all other competitors, as the "best Cabinet Organs" for superior quality, variety and power of tone.

A great variety of styles for parlors and churches, from $100 to $600. Sole depot of the Peloubet Organs and Melodeons, Pianos, &c. J. M. PELTON,
No. 841 Broadway,
between 13th and 14th sts., New-York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Great bargains for the holidays. Pianos at reduced prices for the Holiday Week, at T. S. BERRY'S, No. 593 Broadway.
PIANOS AND ORGANS TO LET.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

AT CHAMBERS', 8TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.—Elegant upright "Boudoir" Pianos in fine rosewood cases at moderate prices. Also a variety of superbly finished square pianos at lower prices than any other first-class house.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, New-York.

I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS.—Beautiful melody by Claribel, 35c.; with brilliant variations by Brinley Richards, 40c.; for violin, 15c. "Sunlight Within my Heart," 35c. Mailed post-paid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAVE YOU SEEN HER LATELY?—A most amusing song, 35c.; for violin, 15c. "Jersey Lovers," comic, 30c.; for violin, 15c. "Soldier's Happy Return Mazurka," 35c.; for violin, 15c. Mailed post-paid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

"SILVER TRUMPETS," GRAND MARCH, 35c.; Harmony in the Dome of St. Peter's, 20c. "Silver Trumpets" complete, as played at Rome on Christmas Day, 50c., mailed free.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

I HAVE HEARD SWEET MUSIC STEALING.—Beautiful new song and chorus, 30c. "Noontide Dream," serenade by Balfe, 35c.; for guitar, 30c. "It was my Mother's Voice," 35c.; for guitar, 30c.; violin, 15c. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, of every style, at prices from $100 to $150, lower than any other in the city, of equal quality. Two second-hand Pianos for sale—$60 and $125.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway,

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS—ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale, on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

A FEW OF THE ESTEY ORGANS, WITH the celebrated VOX HAMANA TREMOLO, now for sale. Purchasers should call and examine them or they will regret it afterward. G. G. SAXE, No. 131 Grand-st.

PIANOS TO LET.—J. M. PELTON. PIANOS, organs and melodeons. Sole depot of the celebrated Peloubet organs and melodeons, No. 811 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PIANO-FORTES.—A full assortment of these splendid instruments for sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDSOMELY BOUND ENGLISH BIBLES.
AMERICAN EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS
CHURCH SERVICES, &c., &c.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS, AS TOURISTS' CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, DESKS, ALBUMS, &c.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.
Branch of London establishment.

IN PRESS.

HARRY LAWTON'S ADVENTURES—A Young Sailor's Wanderings in Strange Lands. Illustrated.
SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

HOLIDAY BOOKS CHEAP.

10,000 ALBUMS, Cheap.
1,000,000 CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Cheap.
100,000 ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, Cheap.
Complete sets of "HARPER'S," in all styles of binding, at half the publishers' prices, at
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MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS will be found in the January No. of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS.—The horse is a free, stylish driver and a splendid saddle animal. Can be seen at Ryerson & Brown's Livery Stable, corner of 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

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WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN EDUCATIONAL business, already well established and most lucrative, but which, by the aid of more capital, would be immensely increased. If preferred, a mere interest in the business will be sold. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room 19.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND CONCERT
ON
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
DECEMBER 25, 1865,
by the following array of talent:
Mme. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, Soprano.
Mrs. J. H. BARCLAY, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenore.
Signor FOSATI, Basso Cantante.
Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the celebrated Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
C. S. GRAFULLA ....Leader.

ADMISSION.

Parquet, Balcony and Boxes	75 cents.
Family Circle and Amphitheatre	50 cents.

The box-office of the Academy will be open for the sale of tickets and Private Boxes on SATURDAY, 23d, and MONDAY, 25th, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

STEPHEN MASSETT.

"DRIFTING ABOUT."
WEDNESDAY NIGHT. COOPER INSTITUTE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON,

Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!
THREE PERFORMANCES
ON CHRISTMAS DAY,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
commencing at 10½ A. M., 2¼ and 8 o'clock P. M.

HOLIDAY MATINEES!
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2¼.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2¼.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2¼.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2¼.
until further notice, for the especial accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES,
when the great Equestrian Star,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
and the entire company, will appear.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¼,
will be presented a series of
The most superb EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES ever witnessed in America,
introducing
THE LARGEST TROUPE,
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTES,
AND THE FINEST STUD OF BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought together on this side of the Atlantic.
THE CHAMPION RIDER,

MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
who is acknowledged to stand
WITHOUT A RIVAL IN EITHER HEMISPHERE,
and whose
NOVEL AND STARTLING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM
have created a
SENSATION WITHOUT PARALLEL,
will appear in his extraordinary performance upon a
SWIFT BAREBACK STEED.
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
introducing, during each performance, his infant son,
LITTLE CLARENCE, THE BABY WONDER,
the smallest, youngest, and prettiest rider in the world.
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP.
WONDERFUL ACROBATIC EXPLOITS.
ELEGANT GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
in every variety, may here be witnessed, produced with a brilliancy and effect
NEVER EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY;
the whole enlivened by the inimitable drolleries of
THE BEST CLOWNS LIVING.
PLEASE OBSERVE
that the performances given at the Matinees will be in every respect as attractive as the evening entertainments, and that
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet ....Directors
TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865.
LADIES BATTLE:
OR,
BATAILLE DE DAMES.
Comedy, in three acts, by Mr. E. Scribe.
LA FILLE DE DOMINIQUE.
Comedy, in one act, by Mr. De Villeneuve.
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1865,
SECOND PERFORMANCE AT THE ACADEMY.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets to be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The 500 scholars of the House will have a dinner and tree, as usual, on Christmas. Singing Christmas carols and calisthenic exercises by the children, with short addresses, from 11½ to 1½ o'clock, when the dinner will be served in a hall large enough to dine all the children and accommodate hundreds of spectators. After the dinner, the children will again assemble in the chapel to receive the gifts from the tree. All are invited to visit the House on Christmas, as it affords a good opportunity to see the children and the institution. Any gifts will be thankfully received. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent, No. 155 Worth-st.

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SYLVAN LAKE, Hoboken, N. J., is the finest skating lake of any in the vicinity of New-York. The accommodations are of the finest description, of which latter are ladies' sitting-rooms, a cloak-room, skate-house, restaurant and refreshment saloons. Great attention has been carefully paid to the arrangement for flooding and smoothing the ice, for which new machinery has been provided. The promenade concerts, illuminations, fancy dress carnivals and masquerades, which are to be presented during the season, will be of the highest order of merit. Sylvan Lake is the nearest skating resort of any other in the vicinity of New-York, being but 10 minutes' walk from the ferry foot of 7th-st., Hoboken. Signals of good skating will be a red flag with white ball, at each of the Hoboken ferries, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., New-York.

Gentlemen's season tickets	$3
Ladies' season tickets	2
Children's season tickets	2

General Admission—Gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies and children, 15 cents.

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WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
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The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING and STEP PLANK, &c., &c.

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J. B. FULLER, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

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STOLEN OR STRAYED FROM THE corner of Murray and Washington streets, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 11½ A. M., a sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, with switch tail, harnessed to a black buggy, with leather top; the letters V. B. painted on each side of the box. A suitable reward will be given for any information leading to the recovery of the property. Address V. B., No. 214 West 22d-st., New-York.

LOST—IN A 5TH-AV. STAGE, ON THURSDAY afternoon, Dec. 21, a lady's portemonnaie. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to the owner at No. 1 West 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1865,
Engagement for a limited period only, of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear for the
FIRST TIME AT THIS THEATRE,
AS
MIAMI,
(The Huntress of the Mississippi,)
and MADAME ST. AUBERT,
in Buckstone's renowned drama, in three acts, entitled the
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

SCENERY	by	HILLIARD
COSTUMES	by	PHILIPPE
APPOINTMENTS	by	WALLIS

ALL NEW.

Mr. J. W. Collier, De Walton, J. Nunan, Geo. Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Holmes, Barry, Neal, Rendle, &c., Misses Alice Placide, (first appearance at this theatre,) Mary Wells, &c., &c. in the cast.

Act I—Ireland on the Galway Coast, 1745.
Act II—America, the Valley of the Mississippi, 1747.
Act III—Ireland, the Hill of Howth and Dublin City, 1748.

TUESDAY, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN will appear, for the second time in this theatre, in the GREEN BUSHES.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

Seats secured six days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress ...MISS LUCY RUSHTON
THIS ELEGANT THEATRE,
which has been built in the short space of sixteen days, was opened on
ON SATURDAY EVENING, with
THE GREATEST ECLAT,
WITH A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK FAVORITES,
with Sheridan's sterling Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
with the following
POWERFUL CAST:

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. C. M. Walcot
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Harry Pearson
Joseph Surface	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Charles Surface	Mr. D. W. Waller
Crabtree	Mr. T. Placide
Moses	Mr. J. Moore
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. W. A. Mestayer
Rowley	Mr. H. Cunningham
Careless	Mr. W. S. Higgins
Snake	Mr. T. C. Gourlay
Trip	Mr. Davies
Sir Harry	Mr. Jones
Sir Toby	Mr. Thompson
Lady Teazle	Miss Lucy Rushton
Mrs. Candor	Mrs. Clara Maeder
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. Mark Smith
Maria	Mrs. A. W. Young

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Mr. H. Tissington.

The scenery is by Messrs. Wallack, Thorne, Hilliard, Jr., and assistants.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquet Circle	75c.
Orchestra Chairs	$1 50
Dress Circle	50c.
Balcony Seats	1 00
Balcony Private Boxes	$5, $6 and 7 00
Private Boxes	10 00

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.

Acting Manager and Treasurer	Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage Manager	Mr. J. SCHONBERG

Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.

THE MESSIAH.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1865.
See advertisement.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS BILL!
A MERRY CHRISTMAS BILL!
A MERRY CHRISTMAS BILL!
MR. J. S. CLARKE
in three of his best characters:
As
PAUL PATENT,
LORD SPANGLE,
and
JACQUES STROP.
THREE GLORIOUS COMIC PIECES!
1. ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.
2. LOVE IN LIVERY.
3. ROBERT MACAIRE.
A CARNIVAL OF FUN!
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats may now be secured.
TUESDAY—Last night but five of Mr. J. S. CLARKE
A double laughing bill.

WINTER GARDEN.

GALA MATINEE.
GALA MATINEE,
GALA MATINEE.
GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,
Under the direction of the
BENEVOLENT, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION,
WILL TAKE PLACE
CHRISTMAS DAY,
CHRISTMAS DAY,
CHRISTMAS DAY,
Dec. 25, 1865.
When the extraordinary Sensational Drama of
PLOT AND PASSION
PLOT AND PASSION
PLOT AND PASSION
Will be produced, with an excellent and unsurpassed cast.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; to commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission 75 cents.

THE MESSIAH.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1865.
See advertisement.

STEPHEN MASSETT.

"DRIFTING ABOUT."
WEDNESDAY NIGHT. COOPER INSTITUTE.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, DEC. 25, AND DURING THE WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. EVERYTHING NEW.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech, Mischievous Monkey, In and Out of Place, Lord Dundreary on a Lark.
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
William Henry, a weather-beaten tar ....Dan Bryant
Parquet, 50 cts.; family circle, 30 cts.; private boxes, $5.

HANDEL'S GRAND ORATORIO, "THE MESSIAH,"

The New-York Harmonic Society will give their fourteenth annual performance of "The Messiah," at Cooper Institute, on CHRISTMAS EVENING, Dec. 25, 1865. The solos will be sustained by the following distinguished artists:

Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano;
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS, Alto;
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Basso;
Pianist, Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY.

THEODORE THOMAS' Grand Orchestra have been engaged, and the choral force of the society is more efficient than ever; the whole under the direction of Mr. F. L. RITTER. Tickets may be had at the news offices of the Astor House, Fifth-Avenue, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels, and at the box office at Cooper Institute from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. Single tickets, $1. (Family tickets, admitting three persons, $2 50, to be had only at the above-named places.) No Family Tickets will be sold at the door.

The rehearsals of this society are held every Monday evening at the chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

THE MESSIAH.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1865.
See advertisement.

FUN FOR CHRISTMAS.—MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM and fun, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 8 o'clock. Laughing gas administered in the evening. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above: inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, commencing Jan. 2, 1866, CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class, afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man who has had many years experience in a first-class stationery and blank book establishment; is competent to take entire charge of the business; best of reference given. Address E. C. W., Box 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for a young man who has lived with him since April in the capacity of gardener, taking care of horses, carriages, &c.; can recommend him. Apply at No. 26 Burling-slip, room No. 4.

TO DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A SALESman of 12 years' experience with a cash and short time trade of $200,000 is open for an engagement in a house carrying a general stock; unexceptional references as to integrity and ability given. Address ULYSSES, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO.,
No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 to 16 years of age; must live with his parents; best references required. Apply at No. 97 Beekman-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A HARDWARE CLERK, ONE WHO has a good knowledge of his business, to go to a new house by Southern city. Address H., Box No. 2,247 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAW COPYIST; a steady man can have steady employment. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,629 New-York Post-office. References required.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SURPASSING ATTRACTION.
HOLIDAY WEEK. HOLIDAY WEEK.
CHRISTMAS DAY.
GRAND FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES
NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY and EVENING,
commencing at 11½ A. M.
LARGEST COLLECTION of LIVING CURIOSITIES
ever grouped in the
SPACIOUS MUSEUM SALOONS.
OLD and YOUNG
may here enjoy a
DAY OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.
At each performance will be presented a
FAIRY HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.
DWANGEE, THE ARAB;
OR, THE
FAIRY GUARDIAN of the MAGIC WELL.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES and EFFECTS.
Messrs. H. Daily, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, J. J. Collins, R. J. Johnson, F. Haviland, M. Vigotty, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, T. Soutain, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Jennie Cleaver and Emma Schell all appear.
CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL,"
MR. EATON STONE,
the original BAREBACK-RIDER.
CHARLES SHERWOOD, the eccentric Equestrian.
MADAME VIRGINIA, the best Equestrienne.
JOHN FOSTER, the talented Clown.
MISS AMELIA, the charming Vocalist.
PROF. LANGWORTHY, the elegant "Master of the Circle."
MAST. C. SHERWOOD, JR., the Boy-Wonder,
together with the great
CORPS OF AUXILIARIES,
appear in the most daring acts in the
BEST ARENA IN THE WORLD.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the World.
NOAH ORR, Ohio Giant, 8 feet 2 inches high.
ANNA SWAN, Nova Scotia Giantess, 8 feet 1 inch high.
ANDREW HARSEN, Norwegian giant, 8 feet high.
THREE of the SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 19 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, JR., aged 14, 23 inches high, weighs 18 lbs.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighing 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighing 700 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
THREE-HORNED BULL. AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager ....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
"A MERRY CHRISTMAS."
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING,
AND DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
Will be presented the successful Spectacular Romance of
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
with the eminent and favorite artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

"Thalia Matilda could not have treated the good boys and girls, of all ages, that go to her theatre better than by presenting them MONTE CHRISTO for a holiday gift."—*Courier.*

"As presented at the present time, on the Olympic stage, MONTE CHRISTO has become at once the most entertaining dramatic performance of the day. The elements of tragedy, of farce, of pantomime and ballet are all here, and the scenes are never permitted to tire from too long lingering on any one."—*Express.*

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor ....Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Dec. 25, 1865,
A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK.
Dion Boucicault and House's great Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Wm. Wheatley, Esq., has kindly loaned many of the gorgeous scenes,
Which were painted expressly for this piece, at Niblo's Garden, thus enabling the Manager to produce the Drama in its
Original Splendor.
MR. T. H. GLENNEY,
in his great personation of SHAUN THE POST, with the song of "Wearing of the Green."
In addition to the above,
HANDSOME JACK,
THE HIGHWAYMAN;
The Revolutionary Drama of
SAILOR OF FRANCE;
The local Drama of
HARRY BLAKE,
And the Comic Farce of
THAT BLESSED BABY,
and the
DUTCHMAN'S GHOST.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE,
at 2½ o'clock. Also, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
The new Comic Trick PANTOMIME, and CHRISTMAS Harlequinade.
First appearance of the beautiful danseuse,
MISS MAGGIE VERNON.
TONY PASTOR and the Mammoth Troupe, in an OLLA PODRIDA of Fun.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1865.
MR. STEPHEN MASSETT.
"JEEMS PIPES OF PIPESVILLE."
FOR THE LAST TIME IN NEW-YORK,
Prior to his departure for Central Park;
In his celebrated serio-comic monologue,
DRIFTING ABOUT,
OR
SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN MANY LANDS;
In which he introduces the two great Sensational Poems (originally recited by him,)
THE VAGABONDS AND BEAUTIFUL SNOW,
Also his wonderful imitations of
ANNA BISHOP AND EDWIN FORREST.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Tickets 50 cents.
To be had at the door and at the Principal music and book stores.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

WILL CLOSE ON 28TH INST.,
ARTIST FUND EXHIBITION,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
OPEN ON CHRISTMAS, DAY AND EVENING.

STEPHEN MASSETT.

"DRIFTING ABOUT."
WEDNESDAY NIGHT. COOPER INSTITUTE.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND.—Mr. D. L. DOWNING respectfully informs the public that this band is organized from the best professional talent in the city, and is now ready to furnish music for all occasions. Especial attention given to concerts, commencements, festivals, fairs, weddings, parties, balls, &c. Address D. L. DOWNING, Leader,
No. 84 Ludlow-st., corner of Broome.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 20, and that the second quarter, or half session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of November. By particular request a separate department has been arranged for little boys.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

HON. W. H. SEWARD, PRESIDENT.
Several vacancies for young ladies for the session commencing Jan. 8. $200 per year for board and tuition.
For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal Seward Institute, Florida, Orange County, New-York.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

$168 A YEAR FOR BOARD AND TUITION of boys under 11, at an excellent school near New-York. Address H. A. S., Box 129 *Times* Office.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Misses, Danbury, Conn. The Winter term commences Jan. 3, 1866. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

LECTURES.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, will preside.
Lecture at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for the reserved circle (no others sold in advance,) 50 cents. For sale at the Astor House and at the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Fifth-av. Hotels. Also, at American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.; *Tribune* Office; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and (if not all sold before) at the 8th-st. entrance on the evening of the lecture. The holders of tickets for the reserved circle are requested, to save confusion, to enter on the 3d-av. side. No tickets sold at that entrance.

Tickets for the unreserved part of the hall, 25 cents; sold only at the 8th-st. entrance on the evening of the lecture.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
MONDAY.
A great
CHRISTMAS PROGRAMME.
Palgrave Simpson's beautiful drama,
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
and first time this season the very laughable comedy,
RURAL FELICITY,
will include the names of
Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON as SIR BERNARD HARLEIGH

Mr. JOHN GILBERT	as	Dr. PUNGENT
Mr. GEO. HOLLAND	as	DORMOUSE SPIKE
Mr. YOUNG	as	SIMON SL
Mr. JOHN SEFTON	as	TWADDLE
Mr. NORTON	as	MAUNDER

Mr. RINGGOLD as LORD ARTHUR and SINGLETON

Mr. WILLIAMSON ....as ....BOBBY and LAYTON
Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES as VIOLA and CECILIA

Mrs. VERNON	as	Mrs. COLPEPPER
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON	as	Mrs. WILEY
Miss IONE BURKE	as	AMABEL and JERMIN
Mrs. JENNINGS	as	HARRIS
Miss GREENE	as	Miss SPIKE
Miss K. BARRET	as	Miss HOBDAY

TUESDAY—(First time this season,) Morton's standard comedy, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

WEDNESDAY—(third night this season,) Lovel's popular play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Mr. Wallack has received from London a play, by Mr. Tom Taylor, founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated work, known here as "The Outcasts," to be entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
Which will soon be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast.

THE MESSIAH.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1865.
See advertisement.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.

GRAND HOLIDAY COMBINATION.
TWO PERFORMANCES CHRISTMAS DAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the great comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who, in compliance with numerous requests, will appear during the
TWO LAST WEEKS OF HIS ENGAGEMENT,
IN HIS
TWO GREAT ORIGINAL CREATIONS
OF
"MOSE" and "SAM."
THIS CHRISTMAS EVENING, at 7¾.
The celebrated local drama, in two acts, entitled
MOSE.
MOSE ....Mr. CHANFRAU
To conclude each night with
SAM.
SAM ....Mr. CHANFRAU
LAURA ....Miss OLIVE LOGAN
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, at 1½,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF "SAM."
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
BENEFIT OF DE WALDEN, AUTHOR OF "SAM."
The eminent comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
will appear at this theatre MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1865.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager ....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CHRISTMAS DAY, MONDAY, Dec. 25,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
Afternoon at 2, evening at 7.
With Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, Mr. Marden, Lewis Mestayer, C. K. Fox, H. D. Guion, J. McCloskey, St. Mers, Miss R. DENVILL, S. STEELE and MARTINETTI, with DRAMATIC AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
SIX GREAT HOLIDAY PIECES.
DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER,
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE,
THE SNOW BIRD,
WANDERING STENIE,
THE FRENCH SPY,
AND A GLORIOUS COMIC PANTOMIME.
TUESDAY—The Christmas bill repeated.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY—Choice Festival Pieces.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.

THE MESSIAH.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1865.
See advertisement.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Stuart has to announce a grand dramatic entertainment,
FOR MONDAY, DEC. 25,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
On which occasion the great Brooklyn favorite,
J. S. CLARKE,
Will appear as
PAUL PRY,
And will also be presented the grand nautical drama of
BEN THE BOATSWAIN.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

Corner of Grand and Crosby sts.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE TWO FAKIRS.
Unparalleled applause by crowded houses.
150 SPLENDID GIFTS.
THREE PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
Commencing at 11 A. M., 2¼ and 7¾ P. M.
Admission 25 cents; Gallery 15 cents.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE.

BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor ....R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW NOVELTIES EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
EVERY PRODUCTION A SUCCESS
BY
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
The new and original Fairy, Musical, Pantomimical Spectacle, entitled
THE LAST NAIL:
OR, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.
Produced in a style of gorgeous magnificence. New and beautiful scenery; splendid properties; startling mechanical effects, &c. The cast embracing the entire
STRENGTH OF THE TROUPE.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
See small bills of the day.
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE MESSIAH.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS EVENING, DEC. 25, 1865.
See advertisement.

FARRER'S WATER COLOR DRAWINGS are now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.
The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,
taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.
At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.
THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.
Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.
Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.
Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge 7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to F. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $3.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

The side-wheel steamer CORNUBIA, length 190 feet by 24 feet, and 14 feet deep; iron propeller steamer PRESTON, length 170 feet, by 23 feet, and 13½ feet hold; screw gunboats WINONA, and PANOLA, length 168 feet by 23 feet 10 inches, and 11 feet 8 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

A DOUBLE CRIME.

Attempted Murder and Suicide by a Discarded Lover.

A YOUNG LADY SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET

Jealousy and Revenge the Motives for the Crime.

STATEMENT AND CONDITION OF THE VICTIM.

A most extraordinary affair occurred in Clinton-street, between West Baltic and Harrison streets, shortly before 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, which will probably result in the death of an estimable young lady and the permanent mutilation of her murderous assailant. The circumstances reveal the old story of disappointed affection, jealousy and revenge, and have attached to them somewhat of a romantic aspect. The names of the parties are Wm. H. Russ and Miss Frances Dayton. The former was employed as book-keeper in the office of the National Mexican Loan Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York, where the young lady and her brother, Harper Dayton, were also employed. It appears that about 4½ o'clock Saturday afternoon the three left the office together for Brooklyn, and crossed the South Ferry. Mr. Dayton, however, left them on the New-York side. On arriving on this side of the river the two walked leisurely up Atlantic-street, toward the house of Mr. P. W. Kenyon, No. 193 Clinton-street, where the young lady boarded. When near the house Russ drew his revolver, a seven-chambered Smith & Wesson, and placing the muzzle at Miss Dayton's head, fired. The shot took effect and she fell upon the sidewalk. He then fired another shot and walked about the distance of ten paces, when he returned, and, standing over her body, fired the third time. Parties hearing the report came up, and discovering the lady to be injured, one gentleman pursued Russ, who at first walked away very leisurely, but as soon as he found he had been discovered, ran quite briskly till he reached Atlantic-street, where he was lost sight of by his pursuer, who supposed that he had crossed that thoroughfare. It appeared from subsequent investigation that Russ turned down Pacific-street toward the river, and on reaching the dock jumped overboard, with the intention of drowning himself. Owing to the low tide he could not accomplish his purpose, and extricating himself from the mud made his way to shore. Had he selected any other part of the shore line he would have found the water deep enough. On regaining the land, according to his own statement to the police, he shot himself twice, with the intention of ending his existence at once. In this he also failed, and returned up Pacific to Atlantic-street, all muddy and wet and his clothing stiffly frozen. He was here seen by Officer Powers, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, who took him into custody. On reaching the station-house Russ was so benumbed that he could scarcely articulate an intelligible word. With the cheering effects of a warm fire he was soon sufficiently revived to answer such questions as were put to him by the officers. Meantime, Dr. Clark was called in and examined the injured man. He found two bullet wounds, about one and a half inches apart, over and somewhat back of the right eye, both balls taking their course to the base of the skull, where they lodged, without injuring the brain. The eye had been forced from the socket, and the sight is destroyed. Some time thereafter, Russ was conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital. Capt. Rhodes, of the Forty-third Precinct, subsequently paid a visit to Miss Dayton's residence, where he found her under the care of Dr. Willetts, who had at that time succeeded in extracting a portion of one of the balls from her skull. In his interview with the young lady, she acknowledged to Capt. Rhodes that Russ had shot her, but she did not want him arrested, as she believed that he was in a deranged state of mind at the time. She also informed the Captain where his place of business was, (at No. 57 Broadway,) and that he had rooms in the same building, and lodged there. In relation to her own condition, it was found that three balls had entered the brain—two on the right side, near the crown, and one near the back of the head, on a line with the other two. The brains were oozing from the latter wound. Her injuries are believed to be of a fatal character. After leaving the house, Capt. Rhodes proceeded to No. 57 Broadway, and after some difficulty succeeded in arousing the porter, who admitted him. It was here ascertained that Russ was employed by Messrs. J. N. Tift & John W. Corlies, as book-keeper, (as heretofore stated,) and that he was the occupant of four rooms on the fourth story (rear) of the same building, which he had fitted up with a view to housekeeping. He had a housekeeper in his employ, who had prepared tea, which was still standing on the table, waiting his arrival. His bed had been unoccupied. It was believed that Miss Dayton's brother lodged at the same place, but it was found that he boarded in East Forty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, New-York, and a messenger was sent there to inform him of the sad affair.

According to statements made by reliable parties, it appears that Russ took a fancy to Miss Dayton when she was yet a child. She had lost her mother, and as her father did not have direct supervision over her, she did not receive that care and attention which a girl of her years should have. Mr. Russ took her under his charge—in fact, adopted her—about ten years ago; placed her in charge of competent instructors, and she received an excellent education at his expense. He also provided her with clothing, and was very lavish in his expenditure of money when he deemed that her interest required it. In fact, he supplied her with everything. She made frequent visits to New-York, and while there was placed in families of Mr. Russ' acquaintance, where she was always well received and very much thought of. About one month since she took up her residence at the house of Mr. Kenyon. Mr. Russ, who, on the organization of the Mexican Loan Company, had been engaged as principal book-keeper, urged the employment of females for certain light work, which they could perform not only as well as men, but much cheaper. He also thought that women would have a humanizing effect in such an establishment. His employers being favorably impressed with the idea, gave their assent, and the result was that some days thereafter, (on the 1st November, 1865,) he introduced Miss Dayton, who was at once installed as an amanuensis or correspondent. In this position she proved herself competent in every respect, and gave satisfaction. Through the influence of Mr. Russ, Miss Dayton's brother was employed in the same establishment.

In accordance with his own statement to Sergt. Perry, of the Forty-third Precinct Police, Russ is 31 years of age, and was born in Saratoga County, N. Y. He said that Miss Dayton had promised to keep house for himself and her brother, but when he had made all the arrangements she refused to do so, and came to Brooklyn to board. The reason he assigned for shooting her was that she was ungrateful—that was all the cause he had—she had been ungrateful to him. He appears to have lost all desire for life, intimating to his interrogator that he was not long for this world. He is about five feet six and one-half inches in height, sharp featured, narrow chested, and very thin and spare. His weight would hardly exceed one hundred pounds. He looks as if he suffered greatly from dyspepsia, or some disease of a similar character.

Yesterday morning Russ' condition at the hospital was considered rather favorable. He partook of bread and tea, which he seemed to relish. During the day one ball was extracted in fragments, and several pieces of the other were taken out. He converses fluently and rationally. He asked Officer Dayton of the Forty-third, who is kept at the hospital as a guard over him, how Miss Dayton was? The officer answered that she was better. He asked if she would recover, and he was answered that there was a probability that she would. Russ then remarked that he was sorry for it. He wanted her to die, that he himself intended to die, if he could accomplish the act. In referring to the extraction of the bullets, he coolly remarked that they might take the balls out, but if he could kill himself he would. He states further, in answer to a question as to the relation between himself and Miss Dayton, that there was no love in the affair, and the statements to that effect were false. It was ingratitude for which he shot her. The physicians in attendance upon him state that there will be no trouble as to his recovery, if inflammation does not set in. His brother called on him yesterday, and brought him a lot of underclothing.

Last evening, the lady, Miss Dayton, was in an easy condition, and, as near as could be judged by those in attendance, the symptoms were more favorable than otherwise. The physicians had succeeded in extracting two of the balls, but were unable to reach the third—that near the back of the head, which is imbedded in the brain. No opinion can at present be given as to the turn affairs may take.

Miss Dayton is 21 years of age, a native of the City of New-York. Her mother died at an early age, when her father removed to Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., which place, she has always considered her home. Her brother, Mr. Harper Dayton, is with her.

Coroner's Inquests.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gover, at No. 498 Hudson-street, on the body of Mr. Joseph B. Conklin, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. From the evidence adduced it appears that Mr. Conklin, who is only twenty years of age, was of very delicate constitution, and extremely nervous in temperament. For some years the deceased has expressed the belief that he would never enjoy good health again, and frequently stated that he did not desire a long lease of life. Some two or three weeks ago incipient symptoms of temporary insanity manifested themselves, strange fancies regarding a future state troubling his unsettled mind. His friends at first closely watched the deceased, but as no threats were uttered by him, regarding his life, their fears were somewhat lulled, and their surveillance was slackened. Yesterday morning Joseph requested his father to loan him his shaving apparatus, and as the senior Mr. Conklin did not think there was any danger, the articles were handed deceased. Going up stairs to his room young Conklin drew the razor across his throat, then staggered into the front parlor, fell on the carpet, and expired. A sister of the unfortunate young man was the first to discover him, lying lifeless on the floor. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Burglar Enters the Residence of a Merchant and Robs and Shoots Him.

Mr. Francis Smith, a provision merchant at No. 252 Grand-street, E. D., was robbed and shot by burglar at his residence, No. 246 South First-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, under the following circumstances:

At 1 A. M., Mr. Smith closed his place of business and, in the presence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Knight, and several strangers, counted his receipts for the day, which amounted to $1,220. This amount was principally in small bills and made a bulk of some magnitude. His friends advised Smith, before his departure for his residence, that it was the part of rashness, after this display, to proceed home in the dark with so large an amount of money, and Mr. Knight insisted on seeing him home, being armed with a revolver. On leaving Mr. Smith at his door, Mr. Knight offered him his revolver in case any burglar should enter his house, but this offer was unfortunately refused.

At four o'clock, while Mr. Smith was sound asleep with his wife and only child, he was awoke by his wife's screams, who had been rendered sleepless by the restlessness of her child. On looking up, he saw a man with blackened face standing at the head of his bed, with a pistol in his hand. As soon as their eyes met, the burglar presented his pistol to Smith's head, saying: "Your money or your life." The threatened and half asleep merchant, seeing the deadly weapon in such proximity, immediately drew the coverlets over him. The burglar instantly took advantage of this apparent fearfulness, and pulled all the covering off the bed, leaving the husband, wife, and child in their night-clothes. By this action, he discovered a brown paper parcel at the foot of the bed, containing the above amount of money, which he immediately seized. Previous to obtaining this, however, it seems that he had rifled Mr. Smith's pantaloon pockets of a wallet containing about $25 in cash and some checks. When the burglar got possession of the parcel containing the $1,220, he immediately started for the rear room. By this time, Mr. Smith, who is a young and vigorous man of about twenty-four, began to realize the situation, and jumping out of bed followed the burglar to the rear-room and collared him. Here a fearful and deadly struggle ensued. Both men tusseled with the utmost desperation, and at a moment when Mr. Smith, by a herculean effort, succeeded in raising the ruffian from his feet, the latter drew a revolver and fired three barrels of it at him in rapid succession, two bullets taking effect in his body. Thus disabled, Smith sank upon the floor, while his assailant, with extraordinary agility, sprang out of the window, reached a piazza or shed, and then jumped a distance of some fifteen or twenty feet and escaped.

Dr. North was immediately sent for to attend the injured man and found on examination that one bullet took effect in the pelvis and lodged some distance further down, where it yet remains; the other entered on the right side of the backbone, and, possibly fracturing a rib in its course, made its way to the centre of the stomach. This latter was extracted by Dr. North after he had made a deep incision.

Officer James Lee, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, hearing Mrs. Smith scream, rapped an alarm, and immediately proceeded to the scene of the tragedy, but it was some time before he could effect an entrance to Mr. Smith's residence, and this lost time enabled the burglar to make his escape from the rear, down Grand-street. Capt. Waglom and Officer Peter Hunt were also promptly on hand, and made a thorough search of the adjoining premises, but only succeeded in finding the cap of the ruffian, which he lost during his leap. This is now at the Forty-fifth Precinct Station-house. It is a cloth cap, heavily trimmed with fur. A portion of his vest was also torn off by Mr. Smith, and remains in the possession of his family. These trophies may possibly lead to his identification.

The room in which Mr. and Mrs. Smith slept is situated on the second-story front. The entrance made by the burglar was through the adjoining room in the rear, which he reached by climbing a shed. He escaped the same way he entered. A lady living within a door or two of the place of the place of exit on Grand-street was aroused by the noise made, and saw the fellow in his hatless condition, with white hands and black face, make his way down Grand-street.

He is represented to be about 5 feet 7 inches high.

Mr. Smith's prospects of recovery were dubious at 10 o'clock last night.

TO-DAY.

"Christmas Day in the Morning."

We come to our readers to-day with a "Merry Christmas"—the cheery all-hail that beams in every eye and breaks from every tongue. Not that we know much about the glorious festival as it is handed down to us in English song and story—we of the city houses with "brown stone fronts and the modern improvements." For Christmas is eminently a *home* holiday, one on which the Lares were wont to smile; but what of homes and household gods know we, on whom the rent-agent quarterly glares, and who make a stampede among the hearth-fairies every First of May? We dream of yule-logs, who have nothing to sing of or to "rally round" but a pole in the parlor-floor. We strain to raise, with "big, manly voice," that rousing stave, "Bring in the Wassail Bowl!"—but the awful presence of Mr. Gough stands in the door, and there is no mighty kitchen fire where we may brew, "with our own fair hands," the steaming beverage, or roast the crab that is to bob and hiss therein; so the note dwindles to a childish treble, and pipes and whistles in its sound. The Waits don't wait, and the illuminers are mum. Holly have we, but no song for it, except "heigh ho;" and mistletoe—but our maidens are too genteel to be kissed under it. The clown is dead, and harlequin has taken to politics, and the old man who used to sit reverent and happy in the chimney corner has become a critic in these degenerate times, repudiates the day as heathen, and believes with Scalegar that the true anniversary of the Nativity is in April.

Yet are there some (and not a few) who will rejoice, to-day, that

"Old Christmas has come for to keep open house."

With the children this festival will never wear out, nor fall into disuse. "No school"—"home, for the holidays"—that tells the story! Isn't that enough? And then blessings on the Three Kings of Cologne, and the gifts they brought to the sacred manger. "Wise men" were they, indeed; for the light of their good example has streamed down along the pathway of youth, warming and softening the child-heart for one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four years, and probably will go on, making better both giver and receiver of "Christmas presents" forever. Santa Claus and Kriss Kringle are their lineal descendants, and the millions of hearts that are throbbing around mysterious brown-paper parcels, this very morning, are witnesses of the benificence of their mission. Truly, the Church did well to enshrine their bones behind the altar of the great dome on the Rhine, and canonize their names in the catalogues of Saintdom.

But not alone for the little ones—there is something yet left for us all in this dear old anniversary. The ruthless raids of the Puritans upon it (though the teeth of the children are still somewhat on edge from the tremendous grapes our awful fathers devoured with such a cruel appetite,) did not quite destroy it. Things are not so bad now as when old John Taylor, the water-poet, in his "Complaint of Father Christmas," declared that "to roast a sirloin of beef, to touch a collar of brawn, to take a pie, to put a plum in the pottage-pot, to burn a great candle, or to lay one block the more in the fire for your sake, Master Christmas, is enough to make a man to be suspected, and *taken for a Christian.*" No; it's not so bad as that now, there has been a reaction. We have borrowed from our Saxon fathers the Christmas-tree; from the days of our Dutch ancestors we have never ceased to hang up our stockings; we dress the church in evergreens, and sing anthems; we have brought back the veritable old thirteenth century carols—and very sweet and spicy they are—and blind man's buff and hunt the slipper can never die. Then we have creature comforts, as of old. There are turkeys yet; the mighty mince pie still holds undisputed sway; the red wine flashes round the board, and,

"Creaming o'er the pitcher's rim,
The flowing ale."

For the rest, have we not, as ever, social joys, glad reunions—none the less sweet for the quiet tears we drop to the memory of the missing—and clasping hands with fresh soul-pledges? And there is generally a pudding.

"Then let us sing, amid our cheer,
Old Christmas still comes once a year!"

There is, however, one aspect of the occasion which must be obvious to all; we mean its appropriateness, in view of the recent history of our country, as a national holiday. We have already dwelt in a previous article upon the touching contrast in the circumstances which attend our present celebration of this day of world-peace and human brotherhood, and those under which we have kept it for the last few years. Gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of Events for what He has done for our native land, and for the emancipation of four millions of bondmen on our soil, must mingle in unnumbered homes with sad, proud memories of the heroes who have fallen in this holy cause. But in that heaven-descended motto of "Peace on earth, good will to men," which constitutes the peculiar lesson of this festive hour, is it not possible for us, as a people, to find an inspiration which shall mould and guide us for the future? Not merely that in our attitude toward the weak and defenceless among us we should remember the great Christian principles of fraternity; that in the language of the old Noel song, we should "let Justice be our Christmas box" to the poor—but that in our dealings with each other we should have regard to that charity which "hopeth and believeth all things," honorable and high-minded in those who have hitherto deserved well of their country. The loyal leaders of this republic have done a great work; shall we not trust them generously to do the still greater work that lies before them? Must we not believe that all classes of them, however in minor details they may seem, for a time, to differ, are animated by a single-hearted purpose to lay again in truth and justice the foundations which have been so rudely shaken, and to make eternal what has been redeemed from ruin at such cost? Let us, then, who have from the beginning been true to our country, and to each other for our country's sake, come to the National Christmas Feast, to-day, in the kindly spirit of its Divine founder; and let the opening of the new year mark a golden era of reviving confidence and cordial coöperation among all classes and conditions of Union men. We have labored and suffered too long together, and we have too much to rejoice over in common, to be so soon and so lightly parted; and the malignant men who, having vainly done their best to divide the Union, are now ready with a howl of delight at every sign of separation among its friends, are doomed to disappointment. They have no part in the great Republican feast.

"They're here,
Welcome as thunder to our beer."

But we are timely reminded that in the ancient estimate of Christmas luxuries, the homily was ever regarded as nothing to the "cakes and ale." The old accounts of the "Stationer's Company," set down "items payed to the minstrell" at fifteen shillings; "the coke" (videlicet, the cook) comes off with twelve; while to the "preacher's" share falls but a poor *four and two-pence.* Thus warned, we hasten to conclude, calling only upon the congregation to unite in singing from the sublime hymn of Tennyson's "In Memoriam:"

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going, let him go:
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws."

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

A Mistaken Idea Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An impression has obtained currency that St. Luke's Hospital is a wealthy institution—that it possesses ample property for all its purposes. As this impression is altogether erroneous, it must be removed, lest it interfere with the patronage on which the hospital actually depends. Indeed, there are already such indications of that effect in a diminution of the receipts usual at this season of the year, though possibly accidental, that justice to the institution requires an exposure of the mistake.

It is true that the receipts of last year, $41,078 86, were adequate to our expenses; but of these only $3,235 were derived from vested funds, chiefly endowments for charity beds. That is the sum total of our permanent income, as may be seen in the items of dividends and interest collected in the Treasurer's report. All the balance of receipts was fluctuating. About $8,000 was derived from patients paying for themselves, of which a repetition cannot be expected, as it was largely owing to peculiar circumstances in the use of private rooms. The remaining receipts of last year, upward of $29,000, were the result of regular or occasional individual effort, whether in the way of annual subscriptions for charity beds, or lesser subscriptions, or through the Church associations for their beneficiaries, or by single donations, or church and Sunday-school collections. The sum was indeed a large one to come in that way, yet day by day it did come, providing nearly 5,000 weeks of hospital care for the sick, who had no other resort for shelter or support. But where shall we be if a misapprehension of our ability relaxes such effort in our behalf? If our friends, imagining we are now able to take care of ourselves, withhold their wonted care? How shall we go on doing as we have done, if deprived or curtailed of those contributions, whether of money, or provisions, or linen, or of whatever else is of hospital use, which have flowed in a steady stream since the day we began without a dollar in hand, carrying us on without debt, and enabling us to meet all the legitimate demands on our house.

A hospital, while the most necessary of charities, is also one of the most costly. Medicines, stimulants, nutritious, varied and delicate food, expensive apparatus, abundance of linen, uniform warmth, constant cleaning—these and the like are indispensable in the care of the sick. We are now a household of 200 persons. With all the care and frugality which the Sisters in charge of the hospital can exercise, the disbursements of the house, as prices now are, cannot be less than $3,000 a month, and may be more. This is exclusive of coal; what that costs at the recent rates of the market, consuming, as we do, some 500 tons a year, may easily be reckoned.

We are in arrears with our Treasurer—not for any outlays which could be avoided; not for the substantial and ornamental iron-railing which incloses our grounds; that, together with the flagging, the summer-houses, &c., was the munificence of our neighbor, William P. Williams, Esq., which the managers have gratefully acknowledged in their report. We are in arrears on account of bills paid by our Treasurer for coal, assessments, extensive and greatly needed repairs, and other matters, to the amount of more than six thousand dollars. This is a new state of things for us. We are unused to debt. It is these bills at the opening of another year's work, and some symptoms that our patrons think we may dispense with their patronage, which make us thus earnestly deprecate the notion that we are rich.

St. Luke's is the concern not only of the particular communion, whose members almost entirely maintain it; but its beneficiaries are of all religious denominations and all nationalities.

The public largely avails itself of the institution in the belief of its ample means. Injured persons are brought here by the police officers as freely as to a hospital maintained by the State. So often these have been sufferers from accidents on the city and other railroads that scarce no one who reads this can tell but that he may himself be a candidate for our hospitality. Poor sick people, from every quarter of the city, are commended to our care by strangers to us, not expecting that we ask any remuneration. If to all such, so far as they are proper subjects for admission, our doors are still to be open, evidently the liberal aid on which we have hitherto relied cannot be diminished. We have no reserved funds to fall back on. The two legacies to the hospital, which were published, are yet in the future.

The object of this statement is not to set forth the claims of the hospital. It is an acknowledged necessity. Having, during the seven years of its existence, extended its humane and Christian care to between 3,000 and 4,000 sufferers, but few of whom would have had that care anywhere else, no one will deny that it should be sustained for the same office to thousands more, who as time goes on will seeks its walls. It cannot be sustained with any less pecuniary means than those which it has already required. No stricter economy can be practiced in the management of its affairs, nor has it any adequate dependence, but on the continuance toward it of Christian charity. We only wish this to be understood, and then no doubt can be entertained that, with the Divine favor, all its wants will be supplied.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. A. MUHLENBERG,
Pastor and Superintendent.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1865.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A Message from the Mayor—The Soldiers' Monument—Numerous Appropriations.

This board met at 3 P. M. Saturday, Mr. Jeremiah in the chair.

A resolution in favor of authorizing the Street Commissioner to complete the Monument to Soldiers in Calvary Cemetery, at a cost not exceeding the amount already appropriated, $12,000, was laid over.

The following message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions granting plots of land for the erection thereon of statues of Fulton and Morse:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Dec. 23, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The resolutions, appropriating two triangular pieces of ground at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth-avenue as sites for the erection of statues of Fulton and Morse, and making it the duty of the Mayor to open a subscription list for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of such statues, are herewith returned without my signature.

No one more sincerely honors the genius of these illustrious benefactors of mankind than myself, and I would cheerfully aid in any proper mode for the commemoration of their fame.

I consider, however, the sites as inelgible, and the manner in which the required funds are to be raised as objectionable, if not impracticable.

The appropriate place, in my judgment, for the statues of these great inventors is in the Central Park, and there will be no difficulty in procuring the means for the erection of such works of art, when it is understood that they are to be so suitably located.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The paper was laid over.

A report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of making a donation of $4,000 to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, was laid over.

An ordinance from the other board creating the office of Inspector of City Railroads, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, was laid over.

The resolution increasing the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk of the Finance Department to $2,000 per annum was adopted.

The board concurred in a resolution to pay the bill of Alexander Brandon, amounting to $3,119, for decorating the City Hall and various stands on the 4th of July.

A report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of widening Morris-street from West-street to Broadway, was presented and laid over.

The ordinance making additional appropriations for 1865 was read and laid over. Subsequently that portion of it relating to the appropriation of $20,000 for grading Hamilton-square, was called up and concurred in.

A resolution donating $5,000 to the parochial school in Fourteenth-street near Fifth-avenue, was adopted.

A bill of E. Van Ramsey, amounting to $488, for coach hire for the committee of the Board of Councilmen, was presented and laid over.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 P. M.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Auctions on the Sidewalks—Clerks of a Hotel Lodged in a Police-station—Private Watchman Assaulted—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN AND MCMURRAY.

The trials on Wednesday were entertaining, as usual; but they were prolonged to a late hour, and thereby at least one case did not yield as much information for the public as it might otherwise have yielded. The conspicuous trial of the day was that of Patrolman Charles McDermott, of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of assault upon Mr. Osborn Stover, of No. 176 West Seventeenth-street. Mr. Stover says that on the afternoon of the 6th inst. he observed a multitude on the sidewalk at No. 438 Canal-street, who were purchasing goods which the auctioneer exhibited on the pavement. Mr. Stover, experiencing difficulty in passing the auction-store, requested Policeman McDermott to clear the sidewalk; but the officer, scrutinizing him from head to foot, declined to interfere with the people who were blockading the walk, and bade him move on, at the same time pushing him with a baton and threatening to put him under arrest. Mr. Stover then went to the Leonard-street Police-station, and mentioned the circumstance to Capt. Petty, and that officer advised him to enter formal complaint before the Police Commissioners. Mr. Reuben R. Rollins, the auctioneer, appeared as a witness for the officer, and testified that Mr. Stover, who, in his opinion, had been indulging in intoxicating liquors, stepped into the midst of the gathering in front of the auction-store, and swinging himself around consequentially, ordered the crowd dispersed. The witness paid no attention to Mr. Stover, and as he departed, the multitude jeered him; whereupon he said to Policeman McDermott, "I am a taxpayer, and I order you to disperse that crowd." Mr. Rollins further testified that he made sales by auction on the sidewalk at No. 438 Canal-street, under a permit from the Board of Aldermen. The Police Commissioners, however, enlightened him by saying that the Common Council cannot grant permission to encumber any sidewalk. The Corporation ordinances permit auctioneers to hold sales in the streets, but not on the sidewalks; and therefore, said the Commissioners, when Mr. Stover demanded the dispersion of the crowd in front of Mr. Rollins' auction-store, the officer should have paid heed to the demand. Capt. Petty, who testified that Mr. Stover was perfectly sober when he appeared at the Leonard-street Police-station to prefer his charge against the officer, said that the Fifth Precinct police made more than 2,800 complaints during the last quarter against tradesmen and others who had violated corporation ordinances; but the work of the police had been practically nullified at the Corporation Attorney's office, where the offenders had in nearly every instance been released upon payment of a nominal fine. Policeman McDermott said: "Mr. Stover shook his fist in my face, and, threatening to break me, declared the whole Police Department to be a fraud." President Acton—"That was what was the matter; Mr. Stover wounded your pride, and you retaliated upon him. Now, we want you to understand that policemen must not take cognizance of what they may deem abusive language from civilians." Mr. McMurray—"Whether you should have dispersed the throng or not, officer, you surely should have notified your Captain that there had been a violation of the corporation ordinances." The Commissioners evidently intend to impose a fine upon Officer McDermott.

Sergeant Lemuel S. Slater, of the Fourth Ward, was brought to trial upon a charge, by Mr. Silas C. Smith, proprietor of the

FRANKFORT HOTEL,

alleging that on the evening of Friday, July 20, the sergeant caused the arrest of all the clerks of the hotel, and, leaving the house unprotected, imprisoned them until the morning of July 21, at the Oak-street Police-station. Mr. Smith was out of the city at the time, and had nearly $6,000 in money in the hotel, and this money might have been stolen. Mr. A. W. Smith, son of the complainant, and chief clerk of the hotel, testified that policemen took himself, George W. Taylor, and Lewis D. Duvall, clerks, and John Clark, porter of the hotel, and left only the night porter in charge of the house. Officers Marcus Horbelt, Zabriskie H. Mullen and John Horsman made oath that, having been sent to make arrests for a robbery that had been reported, they took Messrs. A. W. Smith, Taylor, Duvall, and Clark into custody, and left the night porter and another clerk in the office of the hotel; that after they reached the Oak-street Police-station Mr. A. W. Smith, ascertaing that he was to be imprisoned all night, begged liberty to go back to the hotel and send a telegram to his father, then in the country; that young Mr. Smith's request was granted, and that if, after he had returned to the hotel and written a dispatch, the hotel was left unprotected, it was his own fault. At the Tombs, on the morning of the 21st, the charges against Messrs. Smith, Taylor, Duvall, and Clark were dismissed; and it is not improbable that a like disposition may be made of that against Sergt. Slater.

The Police Commissioners have suffered not a little annoyance from the interference or collusion of

PRIVATE WATCHMEN

with patrolmen in the down-town districts; hence whenever one of these gentry appears at Trial Chamber, he is pretty sure to go away freighted with a "piece of President Acton's mind." A charge of unprovoked and brutal assault was made against Patrolman James W. Walker, of the Third Ward, by Private Watchman John J. Morrow, of No. 168 Duane-street, and Mr. Morrow strove to show the board that the officer had clubbed him maliciously. Mr. W. R. Nichols accompanied Mr. Morrow to the Trial Chamber, probably to act as counsel, but Mr. Morrow took the labor from counsel's hands, and at one time, President Acton thought, attempted to do all the talking for both sides. In response to a question by Mr. Pierre C. Tallman, counsel for Officer Walker, Mr. Morrow said: "I have commenced a civil suit against Policeman Walker; I did not, at the time of the assault upon me, raise my hand as though I intended to strike him; I have since said that if the officer should again make an aggravated assault I would shoot him; the officer has threatened my life." Officer Walker's statement is as follows: "Between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the assault, while trying my doors, I found a man wearing a slouched hat, standing in a doorway; I saluted him, but he made no reply; I then asked what he was doing there, and he still made no answer; I then bade him move on, and he, telling me to mind my own business, thrust his hand into his breast pocket, as if to draw a pistol, and before the hand was withdrawn my baton fell on it." Mr. Nichols, counsel for Mr. Morrow, asked whether it was customary to club civilians because they held their peace; and President Acton replied, "My orders are to the patrolmen never to give a thief a chance to discharge a pistol. If this complainant had told the officer his business, there would have been no difficulty; but he left Patrolman Walker to infer that he was a thief, and was about to draw a pistol, and the officer quite properly clubbed him." According to the testimony of Sergeant Washburn, Mr. Morrow was under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault. Of this case may be written

OFFICER JUSTIFIED,

as may also be written of the complaint of Mr. Timothy A. Remsen, of Hall-street and Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, against Patrolman Edward Derham, of Capt. Waddy's Precinct. Mr. Remsen, on the morning of the 18th ultimo, saw one of a gang of ragged youths fling a stone into his boy's eye; he pursued the offender, and caught him by the collar, dragged him several yards, and surrendered him to Officer Derham; seeing whom, the boy fainted through fright. Instead of apprehending the boy, the officer took Mr. Remsen into custody; and hence the complaint. Policeman Derham said that when he reached the scene a crowd had gathered, and they bitterly alleged that Mr. Remsen had struck the boy a blow that had prostrated him, and that, if he had not arrested Mr. Remsen, the crowd might have lynched him. Mr. McMurray—"Mr. Remsen, your boy had been hurt by a stone thrown by another boy; you were undoubtedly excited, and you may have handled the boy roughly; in any event, it was the impression of the by-standers, it was that of the officer, that you had dealt with unnecessary severity; and, perhaps, the officer, in taking you in, saved you from maltreatment by an excited mob. You do not allege that our officer made the arrest maliciously; if that were shown, we would dismiss him instantly; but as the case appears, we must sustain him." Mr. Acton—"You should not have taken the law into your own hands, Mr. Remsen." Mr. Dyott, counsel for Mr. Remsen, dissented from the Commissioners' conclusions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Officer Cowan, of the City Hall force, was arraigned for an alleged attempt to defraud a hackman; but he cleared himself by showing that the whip had attempted to overcharge him, and that the alleged fraud lay in his refusal to pay $5 for a coach from Murray-street to his abode up town.

There were seven distinct charges against Patrolman Edward Powers, of the Seventh Ward—all trivial, except in a police sense—and even when viewed from the Commissioner's standpoint they were not serious. The officer's witnesses testified that on one occasion he was detained at Mr. Richard Montgomery's billiard saloon, in East Broadway, talking upon police business half an hour; that on another, he entered a lager beer saloon to quell an incipient riot; that at another time he obeyed the summons of a clerk in Mr. Vandyke's hotel, at the foot of Catharine-slip, and there tarried an hour watching for thieves; but on two other charges the officer appeared to be lame. When he went from Trial Camber he avowed his intention of at once going before the Superintendent of Police and making charges against the roundsman that had, as he styled it, "put up a job" for him.

Sergt. Davis, of the Seventeenth, accused Policeman Jeremiah O'Brien of entering a liquor-store on the morning of the 15th inst. Officer O'Brien brought Mr. James Buchanan to testify that he was called to the store on police business, and the complaint was dismissed, the patrolmen in trial chamber applauding, as they always do when a patrolman achieves a triumph over a roundsman or a sergeant.

Capt. Nathaniel R. Mills appeared against Patrolman Jeremiah Quinn, of the Eight Ward, and charged that the officer had been six days absent without leave, under circumstances that led to a suspicion that he had been in a disgraceful wrangle. The officer testified, for himself, that on election night he went out to tea, and on Broadway endeavored to separate a mob that were engaged in a political quarrel, and that, having been struck by one of the gang, he did not want again to show his face in the station-house until he had repaired damages. The Commissioners were not pleased with the story.

The number of trials during the day was 93.

An Invitation from Mr. J. W. Farmer.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL.

The widows and orphans of our departed heroes are respectfully invited to a Christmas dinner with John W. Farmer. Table set from nine o'clock A. M. to ten o'clock P. M. Come one, come all, and join me on this festive occasion.

JOHN W. FARMER,
No. 47 Ludlow-street.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE ARMY *vs.* THE NAVY.

Joseph Brown, a discharged soldier, arrived in this city a few days since on his way to Europe, and while stopping in New-York lost some few articles of clothing. On Friday night the police made an arrest of the suspected person, and Brown was given lodging in one of the lower rooms of the Fourth Precinct Station-house to await the opening of the court. Shortly after Joseph Wallen, a sailor, was admitted to the same room as a lodger. During the night Joseph (the soldier) feel asleep, and Joseph (the sailor) crept up to him and stole $450 in Treasury notes from the Veteran's pocket. On waking up on Saturday morning Brown missed his money, and suspicion falling on Wallen, Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, ordered his arrest, when search being made the greenbacks were found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The accused is a deck hand on the ship *Monongahela*, is a native of England, and 35 years of age.

SHOOTING A SUPPOSED THIEF.

John Mulheime, a private watchman, was brought before the court, charged with shooting Frank Huntington, a youngster about 19 years of age. It was stated that Mulheime is employed to guard a quantity of merchandise lying on Pier No. 37, North River, and that at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning he saw Huntington in the act of stealing cotton, and asked him what he was about. Receiving no answer, he determined to arrest the intruder, who, becoming alarmed, attempted an escape, when Mulheime discharged his revolver at him, the ball taking effect in the fugitive's thigh, causing a severe wound. The injured man was carried to the New-York Hospital, and the watchman was taken in custody by Officer Field, of the Fifth Precinct. The prisoner was discharged by the presiding Justice, on a hearing of the facts in the case.

TAKING TOO MUCH SPIRITS.

Officer Gilbert, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested Richard Allen, a sailor, on a charge of stealing a barrel of spirits, valued at $105, from Patrick C. Murray, a liquor dealer, living at No. 64 New-Chambers-street. The prisoner rolled away the barrel, but was arrested before he made much progress. He was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

HEAVY ROBBERY BY A BROTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Christiana Rufane, residing at No. 100 James-street, went on Thursday afternoon to visit her mother, who lives up town, locking up her house and leaving it unoccupied. When she returned, at dusk, the lady discovered that her front door had been opened with a false key, and a trunk containing $850 in Treasury notes, and two diamond rings valued at $650, carried off. The startled owner immediately reported the robbery to Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, and he detailed Officers Horbelt and Mullen to work up the case. They did their duty so well that on Saturday they succeeded in arresting Louis Rufane, a brother-in-law to the lady who had been robbed, as they had learned that he lived in the house and was aware of the presence of the missing property. On searching for Louis they found him and a young man named Thomas Hennessy, secreted at No. 137 West Thirteenth-street. When arrested, Rufane confessed to the commission of the crime, implicating his companion also. The officers recovered $150 of the greenbacks and one of the rings, but the prisoners declined divulging where the rest of the property had been deposited. When arraigned before the court, Rufane pleaded guilty and Hennessy claimed to be innocent. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of bail. Rufane is 17 years of age, and a native of New Orleans. Hennessy is 22 years of age, a native of Ireland, and lives at No. 49 James-street.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ROBBERY IN A JUNK SHOP.

Jas. Comerford, a junk dealer, doing business at No. 38 Ridge-street, had his store entered by burglars on the 19th inst., who gained an entrance by forcing open one of the rear windows. The thieves carried off a quantity of clothing and a gun, valued altogether at $167. Officers McCloud and Kinley, of the Thirteenth Precinct, in making an investigation, learned that two boys, named Jacob Ripple and Robert Dukes, had disposed of the missing gun, when they were arrested. On being arraigned, the prisoners confessed that they had committed the robbery, in company with James McIntyre and John Norton. Both boys were committed for further examination.

"QUEER" FUN.

John Bolz, who keeps a lager-bier saloon at No. 327 Broome-street, made a complaint against Henry Egli for attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 bill yesterday morning. The bill was on the bank of West Winfield, Herkimer County, N. Y. Egli, on being arrested, said he knew the bill was a counterfeit, but that he only tried to pass it in fun. His statement did not avail, however, for he was committed for trial in default of bail. Egli is a native of Germany, 29 years of age, and lives at No. 148 Essex-street.

DISTURBANCE ON A VESSEL.

Late on Saturday afternoon a riotous gang of sailors and wharf-loafers, went on board the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, lying at Pier No. 46 East River, at the foot of Jefferson-street, and immediately began to create a disturbance. The second mate of the vessel, named Wm. Sutton, and the third mate, Jas. Stoddard, endeavored to stop the proceedings, and eject the intruders. Their praiseworthy efforts enraged the gang, and a regular melee was the immediate result. During the fight, both the second and third mates were dangerously stabbed—the first being wounded in the back, while Stoddard received a stab in the side. James Mylott, a young English lad, only 15 years old, was subsequently arrested by Officer Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct, on a charge of having stabbed the second mate. Officer Bucken, also of the Seventh, arrested George Bradley and James Donovan on a charge of stabbing the third mate. The prisoners were committed for trial, while Sutton was conveyed to Bellevue, and Stoddard to the New-York Hospital, for treatment.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

PICKING A COMPANION'S POCKET.

John Carlton, residing at No. 130 East Houston-street, made complaint against John Grogan, for having stolen $140 from him. The accused was arrested by Officer Irving, of the Twentieth Precinct. The complainant stated that while walking in company with the prisoner, on the 16th of October, Grogan "went through" him, taking from an inside pocket in his vest one United States Treasury note, of the value of $100, and a quantity of smaller bills, amounting to $40. On being arrested Grogan admitted that he had taken a portion of the money, and while before the justice said he "only took fifty dollars." He was committed for trial in $1,000 bail. He is 27 years of age, a native of New-York, a driver by occupation, and resides in Duane-street.

A BOX OF SAWDUST.

Robert C. Boyd, of No. 409 West Twenty-first-street, made a charge against Wm. Henry Thompson, a dashing-looking colored man, for theft. His statement was that Thompson came to his house on Friday and rang the door bell. When the servant came in answer to his summons, Thompson handed her a cigar-box, neatly done up, stating that it was a present for Mr. Boyd, and that he would wait for an answer. While the domestic was going up stairs she saw the accused take from the hat-rack a brown overcoat, belonging to Mr. Boyd, valued at $60, and made off with it. The girl followed the thief, and Officer Smith, of the Sixteenth Precinct Police, arrested him with the property in his possession. The box which he used for gaining an entrance to the house, was subsequently found to be filled with sawdust. The prisoner, who lives at No. 36 Stanton-street, Brooklyn, was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail.

BURGLARY.

Wm. S. Morris, of No. 2 West Tenth-street, who occupies the premises as a dwelling and bakery, caused the arrest of John H. Collins, a seaman, living at No. 36 Madison-street, on a charge of having effected a burglarious entry in his premises, on Friday night, by bursting open the hall door. The complainant stated that about midnight he heard a noise, and, rising, he descended to the store with a pistol. On entering the store he saw Collins. Presenting the pistol, Mr. Morris asked the intruder what he wanted, when the prisoner endeavored to make his escape, but was seized by Officer Westerfield, of the Ninth Precinct. The prisoner was committed to answer trial at the General Sessions in $1,500 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Home for Fallen Women.—The Home, which is located at No. 22 West Houston-street, will be opened on New Year's Day. Religious services will be held in the building on Wednesday next, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M. The special objects of the gentlemen who have the institution under their charge is to save that large class of young girls who have been led astray, but who, having just entered upon a life of vice, most of them through artful temptations of various kinds, and many by the pressure of poverty, are hopeful subjects of Christian and philanthropic effort. The committee are desirous, if possible, to secure sufficient funds to purchase or erect a building, and thus make it a permanent institution. In the meantime, they need money to sustain it from day to day. Contributions of any amount, large or small, are urgently solicited, and may be sent to any of the undersigned members of the committee: A. R. Wetmore, No. 81 Vesey-street; Rev. E. D. G. Prime, No. 37 Park-row; R. N. Havens, No. 15 Nassau-street; Stephen Cutter, No. 128 East Twelfth-street; M. Allison, No. 307 Bleecker-street; H. K. Bull, No. 177 Water-street; R. L. Murray, No. 35 Broadway; Walter Edwards, No. 49 William-street; E. L. Trowbridge, No. 35 West Twenty-fifth-street; J. W. Hayes, No. 40 Water-street; James Donaghe, Ashland House, Fourth-avenue; Z. S. Ely, Treasurer, No. 101 Front-street.

Christmas Musical Services.—The following is the programme at Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, southeast corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, commencing at 10½ A. M.: Carol, sung by the school; words by Bishop Southgate; music by A. L. Mora. "Venite," quartette and solo; "Glory be to the Father;" quartette; "Te Deum," introduction chorus and quartette solo, ("The Glorious Company,") solo tenor, ("When Thou Tookest Upon Thee,") duet for soprano and baritone, then follows alto solo, ("O Lord, Save Thy People,") finale concerted, ("Vouchsafe, O Lord,") full chorus; "Jubilate," commencing with chorus, then bass solo, ("Be Ye Sure,") then soprano, solo and finale concerted, after which the "Gloria" chorus; Psalm, solo for baritone, ("Lo! Hills and Mountains,") music by Mercadante; Hymn, ("Hark, the Herald Angels Sing;") Anthem, ("He shall feed His flock like a Shepherd,") from the "Messiah," sung by Master George W. Ward. The music (except the Psalm and Anthem) has been especially composed and arranged for this service by the organist, Antonio L. Mora. Choir—Soprano, Mrs. Mixsell; alto, Mme. Fleury D'Urban; tenor, Mr. Hill; baritone, Sig. P. Centemeri; and an extra or double quartette.

Attack on a Schooner by River Thieves.—Just before daylight yesterday morning the schooner *Lottie*, lying at the foot of Jackson-street, East river, was entered by a gang of river thieves, who broke into the cabin. In doing so they aroused the mate of the schooner, who endeavored to prevent their further progress. One of the gang drew a revolver and fired three shots at the courageous mate, without effect, however. The captain, who was awakened by the pistol shots, hastened to his subordinate's assistance, when the thieves were driven back to the dock. As they were passing over the side in making their escape, a pistol shot was fired at the captain, which took effect in his face and lodging in his throat. It was subsequently extracted by Police Surgeon Bliven. The audacious thieves carried off with them a chronometer worth $200. No arrests have been made as yet.

Valuable and Pretty Toys.—One of the most valuable holiday gifts of the season is Perce's "Magnetic Globe," published by Scribner & Co. This is a handsome terrestrial globe, elegantly mounted and colored, and supplied with objects of every description—men, animals, trees, buildings, etc.—with which many interesting facts of science can be pleasantly and forcibly illustrated. The "Magic Wheel," which highly interests the young folks by means of a singular optical illusion, has been brought out again this season by Bradburn, with an entire new set of pictures. It is one of the most amusing toys in the market, and is deservedly popular.

Launch of the Eastern Star.—The splendid steamer *Eastern Star*, built by Messrs. Englis & Son, was successfully launched from their yard, foot of Tenth-street, East River, at 1:15 o'clock on Saturday. The *Eastern Star* is a side-wheel steamer of 1,000 tons burden, is 250 feet long, 34 feet beam and 11 feet depth of hold. Her engines were built at the Morgan Iron Works, of this city, and are of the walking-beam style. The cylinders are 56 inches in diameter, with 11 feet stroke of piston. The *Eastern Star* is owned by Isaac Rich, of Boston, and is intended to run between Boston and Gardiner, on the Kennebee River.

Christmas Soldiers' Festival.—To-day the ladies connected with the Soldiers' Home, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-street, will hold a festival for the benefit of those returning veterans who have not yet succeeded in reaching home to participate in the family reunions. The festival will comprise a substantial dinner, addresses and singing. Those who take an interest in the welfare of our brave veterans, will derive peculiar pleasure from attending the Soldiers' Chrismas Festival at the Home.

Five Points House of Industry.—The inmates of this institution will be supplied with an abundant and appetizing Christmas dinner to-day, and each little one, five hundred in all, will receive a gift.

Home for Little Wanderers.—At the Home, No. 37 Bowery, some unusually interesting exercises will take place to-day, commencing at 10 A. M. and concluding at 4 P. M. The dinner will take place between 12 and 2.

Returned.—The United States revenue cutter *Cuyahoga*, Capt. John Faunce commanding, which left this port on the 14th inst., on a cruise to the Delaware Breakwater, has returned, and is laying off Staten Island.

New-York Hospital.—In this institution, Saturday, there were 244 patients. During the week 44 were admitted, 41 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 6 died.

Dramatic Entertainment.—A grand dramatic performance will take place at Trenor's Washington Hall Williamsburgh, to-night.

Fires.

IN GOUVERNEUR-SLIP.

At 5 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire broke out in warehouse No. 10 Gouverneur-slip, occupied by Daniel Sweeney, as a rag depot. Although the firemen were early on the ground, the flames extended to the adjoining building before they were successfully checked. The building in which the fire originated was completely consumed. The loss of Mr. Sweeney in stock is $20,000. Insured for $8,000 in the Peoples', New-York, and another company. Nos. 6 and 8 were occupied by O'Donnell & Co. as a cooperage, whose loss in stock will amountto $5,000; insured for $1,500 in the Humboldt Insurance Company, Hamburg, and another company. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 were all owned by Mr. Sweeney, and the damages to the building will reach $12,000; insured for $10,000 in the Tradesman's and other companies. No. 12 is occupied by F. Minken as a grocery, whose loss was $200, fully insured. No. 609 Water-street, which was also slightly damaged, is occupied by Samuel Cox and Michael Dunn as a dwelling. Their furniture was damaged by water to the extent of $500; insured for $400 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building is owned by J. K. Jesup, whose loss is $1,500, fully insured in the Relief Company.

In the Supreme Court at East Cambridge, Mass., a verdict of $1,250 in favor of Sarah L. Titcomb, and of $2,000 in favor of Sarah A. White, was rendered against the Fitchburgh Railroad, for injuries received on the morning of the 19th of June, 1860, by the plaintiffs, through the alleged negligence of the defendants in the management of their train, and in not keeping in repair the bridge and the fence connected therewith, over their track in Newton-street, in the town of Waltham.

William Lloyd Garrison, who is lecturing in Indiana, had his pocket picked at the railroad depot in Richmond a few days since.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Flour unchanged and quiet. Hogs active and in good demand at $10 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. net; receipts, 3,800 head. Mess Pork firmer and advanced to $27@$27 50. Green Meats sold at 9c.@9½c.; Shoulders, 15c.@15½c. Hams and Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Lard in good demand at 17c. for Prime City; holders firm on ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky dull at $2 25, duty paid. Gold 145¼.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 23.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; $1 29@$1 30 for No. 1, and 89½c.@94c. for No. 2. Corn quiet; 45½c.@46c. for No. 1, and 41c.@41½c. for No. 2. Oats steady. Provisions firm. Mess Pork at $26 50@$27; Green Hams steady at 13½c.@14c.; Dressed Hogs offering at liberal prices, and declined 15c.@25c., closing dull at $10@$10 50, dividing on 200 lbs. 60,000 Hogs packed to date against 475,000 Hogs at the same time last year. Receipts—2,900 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn and 9,000 bushels Oats.

Concluded from First Page.

relative merit of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was an unanimous decision that the "Willcox & Gibbs," or "Twisted Loop" stitch, instead of being less reliable than the "Lock" stitch, as represented by its opponents, is even more so; that while it *may* be raveled by a certain process, when necessary, it is less liable to rip than that stitch in use or wear.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox & Gibbs machine—and its relation to other leading kinds—all which, it is well known, are of the double-thread class. Previously to the introduction of this machine, the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in favor of the high-priced, double-thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept, as truth, the teaching of those interested in the latter class, without question; and since many of those cheap machines were *single-thread* ones, it was no difficult task to educate the public into the belief that all single-thread machines, as well as all cheap ones, were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire, and for a time to maintain a monopoly, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to buy. It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as cheaper machine, that the Willcox & Gibbs was invented and placed before the public.

The double-thread fraternity, perceiving at once its great merit, very naturally became alarmed. A rival so dangerous to them all was not to be overlooked; was not to be tolerated; it must be put down. With the exception of merit, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of Agents, scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding; while the Willcox & Gibbs, with here and there a solitary exception, as yet had none. The word was given, and the key-note sounded: "A single thread!" "A single thread!" and ten thousand Agents' voices echoed, "A single thread!" Says a lady customer to one of their Agents, "It's a charming little machine—that Willcox & Gibbs—it runs so easily, and so quietly!" "Oh, yes, Madam; but then, *it is only a single thread!* and a *single thread* machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing-machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them, and she does all her sewing on it, and would not exchange it for any other machine in the world." "That may be so—she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, Madam, these single-thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!" In this manner has the Willcox & Gibbs been systematically and persistently misrepresented by the entire double-thread fraternity. Scarcely could a more palpable untruth be uttered, than is conveyed in the spirit of those four words, "*only a single thread;*" because, though it *does* use but one thread, it does *not* make the *ordinary single-thread stitch*—as those words, in the sense there used, imply—but it makes a *new* and *different* stitch—one that obviates the very defect in the old single-thread or chain-stitch to which so much objection is made—its liability to ravel. It is a stitch, moreover, which is better than any made with two threads; and hence is destined, so soon as its merits are generally known, to supersede all the various double-thread stitches now in use. And this is why the Willcox & Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with *two* threads, when they find that *one* is better?

Again, whenever the Willcox & Gibbs company sent out canvassers, to introduce their machines in new localities and establish agencies for their sale, they were sure to encounter the same spirit and form of opposition. Even their common right of competing for premiums at our Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs has been so often tampered with, that they have found it necessary to obtain, in advance, a guaranty of *impartial* treatment from the acting officers or managers, before entering their machine for competition at such Fairs. But though thus deprived by the opposition of the use, to much extent, of any or the ordinary means of advertising, there was one, the silent and irresistible influence of *sold machines*, which no combination could take away. Each machine sold was a missionary, silently at work in its own neighborhood making converts to the faith. And converts became customers; and customers built up Agencies; and the good work went forward, slowly but surely. Thus the Willcox & Gibbs, though persecuted, has prospered; though opposed has steadily progressed. It is still comparatively a *new* machine, having been scarcely seven years in the market; yet it ranks already, in the number of machines sold, as the *fourth* "Sewing Machine" in use. And now that the opposition, in their last desperate effort to bolster up their waning popularity, have signally failed; now that their boldness has furnished the long-sought opportunity for an honest and well-contested public trial, and put on record the result of that trial, for the enlightenment of the public, it requires, we think, no prophet to foresee its accelerated progress in the future—or to foretell its ultimate triumph as the recognized STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE WORLD!

[Advertisement.]

A New Volume.—The Illustrated Phrenological Journal commences its 43d vol. with the present January Number, which contains Rufus Choate, John Marshall, Sir Mathew Hale, John Bright, Flat-headed Indians, etc., with Portraits. The Two Paths—8 portraits; Character in Shaking Hands, illustrated; Influence of Mind on Body, Love and Lovers, Fore-seeing and Fore-knowing, Ghosts and Prophets, Heads and Hats, Dress and Disease, Engineering as a pursuit, New-York City, with engraved view; Advice to a Student, The Wolf and the Lamb, The Lion and the Mouse, The Ass and his Driver, The Dog and the Manger, etc.; with upwards of 30 illustrations. A Pictorial double Number, 20 cents, or a year for $2. A capital New-Year's present. Address Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Guiding Star, from New-Orleans and Havana—S. C. Alebrand, A. Day, H. R. Miles, Lieut. C. E. Poore, Lieut. M. Whitlock, H. F. Chase, G. P. Ames, Wm. Taber, F. Allen, J. H. Raney, H. Smith, L. Harnard, B. Salar, C. P. Becker, Mrs. Parker, John Sickels, A. R. Foster, Brig.-Gen. W. E. Strong, Miss Parker, P. L. Shaw, wife and family, Capt. Morris, P. W. Braybrook, W. Florence, T. Mallet, Mr. Godjinski, W. J. Mathews, Chas. Mason, Col. C. C. Sawtelle, Col. E. P. Parsons, H. E. Goodman, J. A. White, Mrs. E. O. Flag, Mark Hoyt, W. P. Wappler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 22 | Sun sets.....4 38 | Moon sets....12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 35 | Gov. Island. 1 24 | Hell Gate.... 2 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 24.

Arrived.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans Dec. 17, and Havana 20th, 12 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) Curtis, Aspinwall Nov. 13, via Swan Island 30th, in ballast to E. A. Hussey & Co. Has been 10 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. winds.

Bark Wheatland, (of Baltimore,) Oliver, Molle, Peru, Sept. 9, with saltpetre, &c., to Dowley, Corners & Co. Had very heavy weather on the coast; split sails, &c. 28th inst., 80 miles S. S. E. from Cape Henry, spoke steamer Cuba, and obtained a supply of provisions.

Bark Transit, Keller, Port Antonio, Jam., 30 ds., with bamboo to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Been 14 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. winds.

Bark Mary Stetson, Pendleton, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, &c., to W. W. Russell, Bros. & Co.

Brig Dayspring, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Black River, Jam., 31 ds., with logwood to J. F. Whitney & Co. Dec. 14, in the Gulf, experienced a heavy N. E. gale; was obliged to throw deck-load of logwood overboard. Left no vessels.

Brig G. F. Peniston, (of Walton, N. S.,) McCullough, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt, &c., to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig Times, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Lewis, Trinidad, Cuba, 26 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. Barnstorff & Co. 22d inst., off Barnegat, saw a number of spars adrift; had not been long in the water.

Brig Milwaukee, (of Boston,) Brown, Martinique 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Lady Franklin, (of Five Islands, N. S.,) Morrison, Fagardo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to G. F. Peniston & Co. Been 9 days N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly winds.

Brig Ceres, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Pine, Havana, with sugar, &c., to Lananos & Bros.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Messenger, Rio Grande 52 ds., with hides, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Matilda, (of Gibraltar,) Lindeman, (late West,) Carthagena 30 ds., with coffee, &c., to M. J. De Pumarego. Nov. 14, in port, Capt. Frank West, late master of the Matilda, died of fever. Left no vessels.

Schr. Izetta, (of Bangor,) Eaton, Darien, Ga., 20 ds., with timber to master. Been 10 days N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. winds.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Arr. steamers St. Louis, New-Orleans; Wm. Tibbetts, Savannah; barks Elm, Africa; Sachem, New-Orleans; brigs Ella Maria, Cardenas; Harriet, Caibarren.

The ship Kate Prince, from Calcutta, which has been off the coast for several days, anchored in the Marblehead Harbor to-day, with the crew frost-bitten.

Miscellaneous.

The Lightship off Stratford, we learn, has gone adrift in the late N. W. gale. The steamtug Gladiator, Capt. Hazard, of this port, has been sent in search of her.

The pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15, was run into 24th inst., 3 A. M., 20 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, by an unknown bark, carrying away bowsprit and head-gear. Damage to bark unknown.

Returned.—Bark Annie Leland, hence 21st inst. for Havana. 24th inst., off the Highlands, was run into by an unknown pilot-boat, sustaining some slight damage. (See report of pilot-boat J. D. Jones.)

Returned.—Norwegian bark Oceana, Olsen, hence 23d for Queenstown for orders, with corn, grounded on the Upper Middle, (Lower Bay,) where she remained until this morning, when she was got off by steamtug Gladiator. Vessel is leaking.

Spoken, &c.

Francis Hatch—schr., from Greytown, Nic., for New-York, 35 days out, Nov. 30, off Cape Antonio.

Grapeshot—schr., from Boston for Savannah, Dec. 7, off Hatteras.

Louis Walsh—ship, of Belfast, Me., from Valparaiso for Leghorn, 42 days out, Nov. 4, lat. 30 38 S., lon. 30 13 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande, Nov. 2, brigs Hannah, for New-York Nov. 3; Cacique, for do. Nov. 15.

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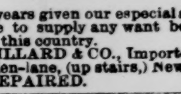

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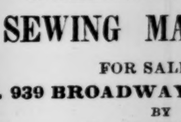

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 709, Dec. 23, 1865.
68, 62, 40, 3, 66, 11, 46, 69, 76, 39, 55, 38, 41.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 710, Dec. 23, 1865.
32, 5 39, 23, 37, 28, 76, 15, 27, 47, 26, 25, 20.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 609, Dec. 23, 1865.
14, 43, 77, 6, 61, 54, 16, 19, 11, 22, 65, 35, 67.
SHELBY—Class No. 610, Dec. 23, 1865.
13, 41, 39, 7, 4, 37, 5, 22, 68, 69, 46, 34, 33.
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